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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th Oct.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Meccozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 17th Nov.
ALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,716	Jacob	28th Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1898.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and social Companionship of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officers, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Sudhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
TIFFIN BASKETS.

BEST RATTAN CANE, STRONGLY MADE.

	EMPTY. Rs. a.	FITTED COMPLETE. Rs. a.
FOR ONE PERSON—		
Size 18 by 12 by 7 inches ..	7 8	18 0
FOR TWO PERSONS—		
Size 22 by 14 by 9 inches ...	11 0	28 0
FOR THREE PERSONS—		
Size 24 by 16 by 9½ inches...	15 0	39 0
FOR FOUR PERSONS—		
Size 24 by 16 by 9½ inches...	15 0	45 0

FITTINGS INCLUDE—Dishes, Plates, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tin Opener, Corkscrew, Cups and Saucers.

* Special Quotations for Aluminium Fittings.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

Steamer.		Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

COOLING—REFRESHING
TREACHER'S
TOILET VINEGAR

Prepared with delicate, refreshing Perfumes, is a delightful preparation to use either alone or in Water for the Toilet.

IN STOPPERED BOTTLES, Re. 1 each.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA AND MAHABLESHWAR.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAIPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

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From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts			35
1268-15.—	Do.	do.	42
1268-17.—	Do.	do.	45
1268-19.—	Do.	do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case 225

Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case 350

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
CAUTION.

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT was recently charged at Calcutta with having sold a bottle of disinfectant, known as "Sanitary Fluid," under the name of "Phenyle" which is the Trade Mark of Messrs. Morris, Little & Sons. The defendant tendered an apology and gave an undertaking that he would not in future sell any such disinfectant under the name of Phenyle; he also paid the costs incurred in the prosecution.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF
INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAVURES.

AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

FRAMED IN OAK AND GOLD.

FULL DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

The Prices quoted include English Oak and Gold Frames.

	Rt. a.
Dummy Whist. By Dendy Sadler, size 30 by 22 ins.	30 0
A Likely Draw. By Heywood Hardy, size 34 by 26 ins.	35 0
Battledore and Shuttlecock. By Laura Alma Tadema, size 20 by 19 ins.	20 0
Romance. By J. Haynes-Williams, size 25 by 21 ins.	20 0
Suspense. By J. Maude Goodman, size 45 by 33 ins.	55 0
The Last Days of Pompeii. By Arthur Drummond, size 37 by 18½ ins.	45 0
So Tired. By Arthur J. Elsley. size 20½ by 20½ ins.	42 8
Good-bye. By Arthur J. Elsley, 34 by 26 inches	35 0
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By order of N. C. MacLeod Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Alarakhia Devraj Cutchi and Jaffer Alarakhia, Cutchi, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th October, 1898, at 2 p.m., at No. 207 and 209, Junjiker Street Shop and at Chuckla Street Godown, a quantity of table hanging wall and hand kerosine lamps, founts, chimneys, burners, cotton wicks, tin reflectors, globes, lamp fittings, panorama balls, candlesticks glass-drops, glasses, tumblers, cups and saucers, inkstands, flower vases, soda bottles, glass and crockery ware, plates, jugs, mugs, fuldanis, butterpots, sugarpots, lotis, enamelled ware, empty deal boxes, etc.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, at 4 p.m., the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the New Fergusson Road Market from 1st November, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter viz., one month, plus licence fee one rupee, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

The right of collecting squatters' fees from fisher-people, &c., in the fish area of the Market from 1st November, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, will also be put up to auction at the same time.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1898.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,

Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,

Bombay, 18th October, 1898, His Attorneys.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
alra, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii
Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED

ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

O. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	As.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1191 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20⅝
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanigore City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brands Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	93 1-2
Bombay Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.....	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,875	1,875	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	7140xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahnva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Motwali Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munnar M	300	250	a	15	230
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs30	535xd
New Indian ...	66	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	385xd
Sahasathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	585
Shad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	70,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	0'00		Rs 75	1,025xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Ando-Indian....	1,315	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	220	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Bombay Spinning Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	1,825
Cama Mills Co. Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	600xd
Cotton Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	510
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills.....	1,600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Empress	2,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 10	490
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	600
Ginduasan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	45	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	825
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy..	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	190
Jeevraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.50	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Maccunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Manaluxmee ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,462
Mohanlal Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld, Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10 dvd Rs. 5	96 1-4
Mozagon	5,000	250			
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	350
Oriental.....	5,782	625	625	dvd Rs2.	185
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,025
Queen Mills ...	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Rajoo Mills ...	650	1,000	1,000	Rs3.	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	630
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,900
Sponderidas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs5	650
Southern India	1000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12.	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	595
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	35	200
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	300
Venishunker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410x1
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	250	all	dvd Rs10	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock.....	...	£100	..	...	...
B, B, and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	...	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. .	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	520
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	307 1-2

Over four million private inland telegrams were despatched in the official year 1897-98—an increase of 8·45 per cent. This increase is attributed largely to the introduction of hand delivery instead of postal delivery for deferred" messages. Financially the Department has been run at a profit (including State traffic) of 7·19 per cent., which Government considers very satisfactory. Like the Post Office, the Telegraph Department is admirably administered, and in reviewing the annual report the Governor-General awards onstinted praise to the principal officers by name and to the whole staff in general.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m., Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 7-44m., 8-34a. Low water, 1-25m., 2-25a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Akola Cotton Ginning Company, Mint Road, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canara entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Mukee Maru yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers D. Balduino and Nuddea entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Amra yesterday. The steamer Nubia left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and Europe per s. s. Laos willibe closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.

BARODA NEWS.—The M. D. degree of the Independent Medical College, has been conferred upon Mr. Jhaverbhai Narayenbhai Desai, who has been performing plague duty as Assistant Civil Surgeon in Baroda.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAMCAR PASSENGER.—Wasoodeo Bhicaji, a Hindu, residing at Gai Wady, was on Saturday night attempting to get into a tramcar on Kalbadevi Road, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell, fracturing his left leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Tickum Megaji, a Marwarce shroff, having his place of business on the ground floor of a chawl at Parel and residing in the same building, reported to the police on Sunday morning that some time during the previous night, while he was asleep in the front room, some person or persons broke into the place from the rear by removing two iron bars of a window facing the sweepers gulley and carried away from an open box forty-one pieces of silk and gold embroidered wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 134. The stolen property belonged to customers.

INCULATION AND FEVER.—Rama Govind, a Hindu aged twenty-eight years, employed as a mates in the compound of the Grant Medical College and residing at Bellasis Road, was on Saturday night removed by his brothers to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of an irritant poison viz., costic potash. From inquiries made by the police it appeared that about 10 a.m. that day he got himself inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, as a protection from plague, and in order to avoid fever he took a small quantity of powder, which, he said, he found in the compound of the Hospital at 8 a.m., and which he believed at the time to be quinine. The stomach pump was used and he was detained under treatment. The house surgeon was of opinion that the powder was the poison above stated.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Inspector Barker charged Minguel Antone, a Goanese butler, with assaulting a cook, named Camil Gracias, with a knife. It appeared that the parties along with several others were making themselves merry in a *koor*, a sort of Goanese club, situated at Cave when an altercation having arisen between the complainant and the accused, the latter took up a carving knife and attempted to strike the complainant on the forehead. The complainant, in trying to ward off the blow, received injuries on the fingers, and his wife, who intervened, also received similar injuries. The defence was that the complainant got himself injured while attempting to injure the accused. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50 out of which Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—The London correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* writes: His Highness the Aga Khan, who had been sojourning on the Continent, has returned to town. He had to abandon his visits in Scotland and Ireland to several distinguished friends, in consequence of the sad death of his nephew. The fatal deed, which brought about that melancholy event, gave such a sudden and rude shock to His Highness that he was advised to seek the repose of some quiet places on the Continent, and he has returned here in restored health.—The same correspondent says in another letter: The Hon'ble Mr. & Mrs. Nugent have arrived in town, and it will interest their numerous friends in Bombay to know that the wedding of their charming daughter, with Mr. Arthur Cohen, is fixed for the 25th instant at St. Peters, Eaton Square. His Highness the Aga Khan continues to fulfil his many social engagements in town. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden, who recently underwent an operation, has gone to Germany for further advice from German oculists. The evidence of Mr. Merwanjee Rastomjee before the Currency Commission will be given in the beginning of November, and he is assiduously preparing material for the same.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A TRAIN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Vinayak Trimbuck, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty years, employed in a mill in Bombay and residing at Borivali. Deceased was addicted to drink, but for the last two weeks he had not been under the influence of liquor. On Saturday morning deceased took his meal and left home as usual to go to Borivali Station to proceed by train to Parel to attend his mill. He attended the mill, but within an hour became ill and left to return home. He proceeded to the Parel Station, where he caught a down local train and entered one of the compartments of a third class carriage. Immediately after the train had started, the guard in charge noticed deceased lying on a seat in the compartment, which was completely divided off from the next compartment by iron railings and in which there was no other passenger. On the train reaching Elphinstone Road Station, the guard went up to the compartment and found deceased lying on the floor. The station master was informed, but as no medical aid could be had there, he asked the guard to take the sick man to the next station—Dadur Station—which was only three minutes from Elphinstone Road Station and where necessary assistance could be got. On the arrival of the train at Dadur Station, deceased was brought out of the compartment and found to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Dr. Kay held an autopsy. Dr. Kay stated that on opening the chest he found the heart was affected by fatty degeneration, but not to a marked degree. The spleen was a little enlarged. Dr. Kay was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope due to some shock affecting the weak heart. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from heart-disease.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Results of III Session Examinations held in September and October 1898 :—

Subject	Examiner	Department	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Pass
Machine	Mr H J Head...	Engineering...	2	8	...
Drawing	Do	Cotton	...	4	...
Steam	Mr R Ditchburn.	Engineering.	4	2	...
Do	Do	Cotton	4	...	...
Mechanics ...	Mr Wm Ewing...	Engineering.	3	5	3
....	.....	Cotton	3	...	...
Tools Lectures	Mr T M English	Engineering.	1	1	10
Cotton Lectures	...Mr G Entwistle...	Cotton.....	1	2	...
Physics: Laby. Practice	...Mr K K Kapadia	Engineering	2	4	1
Heat	Mr K D Naegam-vala.....	Engineering	7	2	2
Electricity and Magnetism.	Mr N A F Moos.	Engineering	1	3	6

Results of Practical Examinations held in October.

Department	Name of Examiner	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Pass
Sir J J Technological Mechanical Engineering School—				
Pattern-Making	Mr H J Gordon.....	12	6	8
Foundry	Do do	10	17	3
Smithy	Mr W W Wilson....	5	1	2
Fitting	Do do	6	6	2
Machine Tools ...	Mr T M English ..	9	6	...
Lathes	Do do	5	3	...
Ripon Textile School—				
Scutching	Mr R Wood	4	9	...
Carding	Do do	15	2	...
Framing	Do do	4	7	...
Ring Spinning	Mr E H Barnes ...	6	3	3
Mule Spinning	Do do	1	3	2
Weaving.....	Mr J Holden	2	...	..

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

A NOTIFICATION by the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 5th October reads :—

"In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the value assigned to European sail twine in No. 42 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said article shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS,		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	3	0	
	Esplanade.....	0	0	
B	Mandvie.....	0	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	12
	Dongri	2	1	
C	Market	2	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	2	1	18
	Bhuleshwar.....	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwala.....	2	2	
D	Khetwady.....	1	1	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	6
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	0	
	Mazagon	0	1	
E	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	30
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sawree	0	0	12
	Sion.....	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown ...	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		2	
	Lohana		1	9
	Maratha		1	
	Dharavi.....		0	
	Modh and Porwad ...		0	
	Total.....	14	17	96
Total plague deaths to date...		31,718	27,938	
Same date last year		14	6	107

THE OPENING OF THE AHMEDBHOY HABIBHOY SOONEE KHOJA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

At the request of the Soonee Khoja Jamat, Lieut. W. J. W. Brackenburry the District medical Officer B ward inspected the Hospital and sanctioned it to be used as such. The following gentlemen were present :—Messrs, Habibhoy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Alladin Mahomed Cama, Fazulbhoy Meherali, Abdeen Peerbhoy and Alimahomed Bhimjee. The district officer was quite satisfied with the arrangements. Mr. Habbibhoy Cassumbhoy on behalf of the jamat garlanded the officer and these present after which the meeting dispersed.

COLABA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hummel acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions, received in aid of the Colaba Hospital Fund, in addition to those already acknowledged :—Messrs. A. R. & E. J. Wadia, Rs. 10, Messrs. R. Hormusjee Cooper, Rs. 25, Messrs. Kaikusroo Kabrajee, Rs. 5, Messrs Suntoo Gunnoojee Master, Rs. 3, Messrs Keshow Janardhan, Rs. 5, Asseer Virjee Rs. 25, Messrs, A. Pinto, Rs. 30, Messrs. Bhimji Parbhia, Rs. 2, Subscribed by the Millhands of the Oriental Mills" 204-2. Special thanks are due to the Manager, Mr. Hormusji for the trouble, taken by him in this matter.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT DAMAUN

We hear that the Government of Bombay, yielding to the request of the Portuguese Government, have advised the Collector of Surat to remove the British Cordon round the Damaun Frontier. The authorities at Surat have replied to the effect that there was no objection to remove the Cordon but that it will take the "customs authorities under whose control the plague measures are placed a little time to do so. This Cordon was causing much irritation to the people of Damaun and it is gratifying to see that the much vexed measures are removed.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 21st October were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay.....	161	120
Karachi.....	7	1
Poona	1	2
Districts.		
Kaira.....	7	6
Broach	9	10
Surat	2	2
Thana.....	43	45
Nasik	113	79
Poona	82	79
Satara	701	601
Sholapur	105	76
Belgaum	1,779	1,304
Dharwar	2,395	1,932
Bijapur	114	105
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	128	88
Kathiawar	60	52
Kolhapur	694	532
Cutch	16	23
Rewa Kantha.....	6	4
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	8	7
Akalkot	53	32
Aundh	46	32
Bhor		
The total plague mortality stands as follows :—		
Week ending 21st October 5,605		5,135
Total to date.....104,985		130,294

LECTURE ON PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

For the benefit of the Parsi residents of Girgaum and the surrounding locality, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet had arranged a public lecture in the Cowasjee Banajee fire-temple on Saturday last, which Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina delivered before an appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen. The aged Dastur Cursetji, who is the priest of the fire-temple, presided.

In introducing the lecturer the Dastur eulogised Dr. Ranina's efforts in promoting sanitary reforms for more than a decade, and requested the ladies and gentlemen present to give him an attentive hearing.

Dr. Ranina said the advantages resulting from anti-plague inoculation had, of late, more than once been put before them. That was no longer an experiment; but the figures published conclusively showed that the Haffkine-serum did possess prophylactic properties. Some people argued that because the Bombay doctors hesitated to pronounce an opinion in favour of the measure when it was first announced, the people were now apprehensive of going in freely for it. Dr. Ranina contended that the very fact that medical men were not in a hurry to come to a hasty conclusion in the matter, entitled their opinion to greater weight by the lay people. The profession wanted evidence of the efficiency of the prophylactic, and Dr. Haffkine himself would be proud of the opinion of a body which declined to be led away by the novelty of the thing. As to the reports of the harm done to the health of inoculated individuals, Dr. Ranina exhorted his hearers to scan each case patiently. He himself had heard many such reports, and as one who took very much interest in the matter he had tried to find out the truth in each case. He divided all such reports into three classes. In the first there were many instances in which the names and other particulars of the parties were not supplied—in fact they were the results of the imagination of some mischief-makers, who spread the stories from individual to individual. In the second class, he would put those cases in which the inoculated persons did develop some one or other of the ordinary ailments which could not possibly be attributed to the mere fact of the subject being inoculated. On the other hand, he had heard some people say that their general health had been benefited after the inoculation; but in both cases Dr. Ranina was disposed to attribute the good or the evil effects to mere coincidence. In the third class, he included the very few cases in which some sort of temporary injury was really done to the health of persons by inoculation. But this could have been easily avoided with a little more care. For instance, the lecturer had known people actually with a slight fever on, offering themselves for inoculation. In another case, a child with a suppurating bubo was brought before him for inoculation; and if he had blindly done it, he would not have been surprised if the case had ended fatally. Again, he thought that rheumatic, scrofulous, and nervous individuals required milder doses of the prophylactic if it was not to do them even slight and temporary harm; and it was to avoid this that their respected trustees of the Parsee Panchayet had arranged for house-to-house visiting doctors, so that each individual case could be patiently examined before the operation. The lecturer, therefore, earnestly appealed to the whole community to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity placed before them.

The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able and earnest discourse, which was seconded by Shums-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

THE Governor of Madras, who is on tour, arrived on Thursday at Nandyal where, replying to an address from the public this morning, His Excellency said that with regard to industrial education the whole matter is now under the consideration of Government. As a general idea the Government thinks of introducing industrial teaching into the whole system of education throughout the country, beginning at the bottom. "Industrial education will pervade your primary teaching and all grades of teaching, and, as one gets to the top, special industrial schools of a more advanced kind will probably be started to meet the higher requirements. But the general idea of the Government is that such education should be given in a simple form throughout the whole scope of our educational scheme."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number o miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·941	Calm	2	94·6	59·2	53	...	13·70	—3·52
Sirsa.....	29·961	SW	..	97·8	64·3	49	...	6·40	—6·11
Delhi	29·925	NW	..	94·7	63·9	53	...	13·28	—12·95
Agra	29·916	SW	2	97·0	68·4	45	...	21·83	—5·26
Cawnpore ...	29·927	Calm	1	92·3	62·0	57	...	40·23	...
Allahabad...	29·907	WNW	2	90·7	61·9	62	...	51·79	+15·02
Jhansi.....	29·949	SW	2	94·1	62·2	56	...	34·33	—3·12
Jacobabad...	29·907	NW	3	100·0	61·6	67	...	2·90	+0·17
Karachi ...	29·945	NNE	4	95·4	68·0	37	...	3·81	—3·27
Joypore ...	29·972	W	2	96·6	61·1	40	...	17·08	—9·51

NOTICE.

IF the European gentleman who witnessed the forcible removal of a gentleman from a Tram-car yesterday (Monday) afternoon near the Arthur Crawford Markets, and who so very kindly offered to give his evidence in the matter, will be so kind as to give his name and address, it will be considered a great favour, as he will be furthering a cause of justice. Address "S. B.," care of this Paper.—Dated Bombay, October 24, 1898.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputations. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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ICES,
AMERICAN DRINKS,
COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND BRANDS.
Cup of Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee, the Best absolutely obtainable in Bombay.
ENGLISH, ITALIAN & FRENCH
CAKES & CONFECTIONERY,
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BEST STORES AND GROCERIES.
Local and Up-Country Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

HAVING chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, we now append our weekly comparative statement of the movements of cotton :—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	422,000	339,000	328,000
Exports to U. Kingdom	112,000	107,000	174,000
" Continent	153,000	130,000	114,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,836,000	1,753,000	1,983,000
exports to U. K. do.	541,000	439,000	548,000
" to Continent &c.	451,000	460,000	442,000
Stock in the Ports	910,000	667,000	1,037,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,950,000	2,205,490	2,895,710
" Surats	82,000	55,310	1,57,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	530,000	287,620	395,780
" London	3,000	5,000	9,200
American Afloat	320,000	334,000	324,000
East Indian	1,000	500	3,500
Total	854,000	625,120	733,080
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 3-32d.	3 9-16d.	4 15-32d.
" Good Dholleras	2 5-8d.	3 3-32d.	3 5-8d.
Difference	15-32d.	15-32d.	27-32d

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	915	bales.
Wheat	9,936	cwts.
Linseed	7,910	"
Rapeseed	4,935	"
Gingellyseed	5,251	"
Poppyseed	1,946	"
Castorseed	2,709	"
Rice	2,115	"

The local markets have been closed to-day for the *Dussera* holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	108 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dnnera left here this morning.

SUEZ. OCT. 22,

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Golconda, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 11, Rs. A. P.	Oct. 13, Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,27,874 5 7	2,06,77,430 0 2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,83,037 6 2	5,00,09,251 1 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,47,117 3 10	2,84,191 11 4
Sundries	25,52,191 4 9	26,34,510 12 8
	Rs. 10,22,60,220 4 4	10,24,55,383 10 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	51,11,072 0 0	52,43,588 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,54,414 0 0	70,05,189 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,64,39,638 3 8	1,62,98,701 5 5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,25,046 1 1	2,18,61,231 10 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,62,528 14 4	2,11,28,327 5 5
Balances with other Banks	6,37,942 5 5	5,07,091 13 10
Bullion	1,405 14 0	1,496 4 0
Dead Stock	13,12,008 1 6	13,11,411 10 0
Stamps	9,659 14 4	9,443 15 6
Sundries	15,02,079 9 2	15,33,974 8 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,03,631 1 11	97,34,870 2 6
Do. at Branches	2,02,94,794 2 11	1,78,20,197 14 2
Rs.	10,22,60,220 4 4	10,24,55,383 10 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,83,819	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,40,263	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,73,786	Do
Post Bills	37,074	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	83,241	Inc.
Loans	1,40,937	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,36,185	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,65,799	Do
Cash at Head Office	16,35,239	Do
Cash at Branches	24,74,597	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0 0
Public Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,37,757 8 7		
Public Dep at Branches Rs. 12,77,644 7 14	35,15,402	0 6
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	226,34,881	10 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,020	11 11
Sundries	9,79,508	8 0
Total	361,37,812	14 6

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,29,336	8 0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6 0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	39,13,448	5 1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	52,85,449	12 5
Bills discounted and purchased	71,99,270	0 7
Balances with other Banks	7,81,641	9 2
Bullion	9,523	3 11
Dead stock	8,15,927	10 0
Stamps	12,425	2 0
Sundries	82,021	2 1
	226,95,669	11 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	134,42,143	3 2
Total	361,3762	14

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	21	4	55 p.m.	67	28
Teheran	24	2	2 p.m.	..	49
Suez	24	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 P.M. of the 24th October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	2	...	3
" Karachi	...	2	—	1
" Madras	...	10	—	1

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Including the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia Neemuch Dewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,66,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494
Increase for the week				Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date				" 87,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARTYN—October 24, at Mazagon, suddenly, of heart disease, Simon Martyn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., aged 34 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 4 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—October 15, at Chittagong, the wife of R C Castle Bengal Police, of a daughter.

GWILT—October 11, at Longview, Darjiling, the wife of J D Gwilt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DANGERFIELD—VICKS—October 15, at Christ Church Mussoorie, by the Rev H C Spring, Chaplain, Edward Dangerfield, only son of the late Edward Dangerfield, Esq. of Cheltenham, to Louie Wicks, only daughter of H Wicks, Esq. of Howrah.

DEATH.

FIELD—October 16, at Jhind, Edward Thomas Field Inspector of Works, North-Western Railway, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1898.

THE brief abstract of the French Yellow Book on the Fashoda question is almost as bellicose as Lord Rosebery's speeches. The Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 18th September told Sir Edmund Monson that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda and detached it from the Khalifa's territories before the fall of Omdurman; therefore Lord Salisbury's statement, that the territories in question now belong to Great Britain and Egypt by right of conquest, does not apply to the territory already acquired by France on the Upper Nile. Besides, Great Britain has herself annexed an important part of the Equatorial Provinces, and assigned Lado to the Congo Free States; why should similar freedom of action be denied to France? The Ambassador's reply was the only one possible—"Non-Possumus. Great Britain is too far pledged by Sir Edward Grey's speech in 1895 to relinquish Fashoda." When informing the French Embassy of this interview, M. Delcasse stated that the right of France to Fashoda is as strong as that of Great Britain to Khartoum. A new argument was introduced which somewhat detracts from the force of the plea of right founded on conquest, pure and simple. It is difficult to regard as serious the contention that it depends wholly on the Sultan to declare whether French rights in the Soudan, are or are not equal to those of Great Britain. Neither France nor Britain have ever given a moment's thought to the right of the Sultan to any say in the matter, and neither would give the slightest weight to the giving or the withholding of the sanction of the Suzerain Power. That is as negligable a quantity as the approval or disapproval of the Khedive, whose flag now floats alongside that of France at Fashoda. It would appear that on October 3rd, Sir Edmund Monson gave M. Delcasse Lord Salisbury's reply to the contention that the Upper Nile was as open to France as the Nile at Khartoum was to Great Britain. It was this: Germany and Italy having recognized that the Nile was within the British sphere of influence, and France, fully aware of that recognition, is now advancing to a conflict with Great Britain. That was certainly a very serious communication, which Lord Rosebery himself could hardly have improved upon. M. Delcasse met it with a disclaimer that the French advance to Fashoda was in any way directed against Great Britain; it had been instituted before the latter had given any indication of an intention to reconquer the Soudan.

That is unquestionably the case. The French advance to the Upper Nile was planned in 1890. In 1894 M. Delcasse, then Minister of the Colonies, obtained a vote of two millions of francs for the Liotard expedition, which Captain Marchand was sent to reinforce and carry forward. The determination of the London Cabinet to send an Anglo-Egyptian force to Dongola—not to Omdurman—was arrived at later, when the Italians, being hard pressed at Kassala by the Dervishes after the defeat of General Barateria by Menelik, the Emperor William made a personal appeal to the British Government to make a diversion in their favour. It was only when the facile conquest of Dongola showed that the military strength of the Khalifa was not what it had long been supposed to be, that it was decided to go forward, first to Berber, and then to Atbara and Omdurman. However that may be, M. Delcasse did not as he might easily have done, rest satisfied with making that point, good as far as it goes, but not by any means conclusive. To the Ambassador's declaration that France was advancing to a conflict with Great Britain by occupying Fashoda, he retorted that to ask France to accept the demand for evacuation prior to discussion, is equivalent to an ultimatum which it is impossible to accept. There we seem to arrive at an impasse which a Bismarck on either side would find no difficulty in making a valid excuse for war. The French Foreign Minister, had he been as malicious as Talleyrand, might have drawn the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Lord Salisbury, while saying that there could be no discussion prior to evacuation, was then discussing it, had been discussing it from the beginning of September, and would infallibly go on discussing it until the 25th October, and after. While swearing he would ne'er consent, he consented. But M. Delcasse was careful to avoid anything like a jibe or sneer, and only said that his Government were actuated by a desire to deal with the question in a conciliatory spirit, compatible with honour. It is clearly the point of honour only that is in the way of a satisfactory settlement. France cannot desire to hold an isolated position like Fashoda, where her officers and her flag would be very much in the air—and very malarious air, Fashoda having the honour of having a particularly objectionable fever all to itself, and bearing its own name. But France cannot well submit in the face of Africa, of Europe and the world at large, to be ordered to clear out of Fashoda, bag and baggage, as the Turks have been ordered out of Crete. Negotiation would doubtless arrive at the same result, but without humiliation. Where is the difficulty in negotiating? There never would have been any had not the *Times* and some other papers declared at the outset that there should be none. Lord Salisbury allowed his hand to be forced, and directed the English Ambassador at Paris to state that there could be no compromise. Lord Rosebery has gone even further with acrid and unconciliatory pronouncements, in which it is easy to discern a spiteful pleasure in repaying the Party in power for certain amenities when the Liberals were in office, but not in power, about weak-kneed Governments and "the Policy of Scuttle."

Whatever the motive, unquestionably the declaration of the ex-Premier, that were he now Minister, nothing should rob him of a jot of the honour of the great work culminating at Omdurman, makes it very difficult for Lord Salisbury to deal with the question in a conciliatory spirit. It is therefore still open to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to tell people that "England having put her foot down" the Government will not shrink from anything, not even from putting an end to the eighty years peace, for the luxury of war with France and her ally over Fashoda. Nevertheless there is a fund of common sense in England—and in France too, we may hope—that will cause this war scare to pass harmlessly, as did the scares about the division of the spoil in West Africa, about Port Arthur and Talienwan, and the Open Door, that Sir Michael told us must be kept open at the cost of war. There is a special consideration making in this matter for a peaceful solution. In one of the remarkable articles which Sir Charles Dilke recently contributed in these columns, that well-informed Statesman pointed out that the last word about the White Nile would not rest with the French at Fashoda, or with the expeditions from Uganda supposed to be on their way to that region. It will probably rest with King Menelik, who had refused to enter into any engagement with Mr. Rennell Rodd as to the delimitation of his dominions in that direction, and was understood to contemplate the extension of his rule to the White Nile and into the territory beyond. With a victorious well-armed force estimated at 200,000 men, his attitude must be a determining factor in regard to the question now exciting so much attention. In this connection it may be as well to quote the following sentences from an article in the *National Review* by Mr. Arnold White, on certain remarkable descrepancies between Russian policy and the Czar's Rescript: "A Russian Mission in Abyssinia, under the cloak of religion, is poisoning the Emperor Menelik's mind, and inspiring him with antipathy against England's Mission on the Upper Nile. For two years past Russia has done her utmost to launch the army that defeated the Italians at Adowa against the English on their arrival on the Blue Nile." It is not at all likely that these efforts will be discontinued while the diplomatic wrangle about Fashoda distracts the attention of the press and public at home from a much more formidable complication. We have doubtless here one of the reasons for the apparently unexpected but very adroit demarche of Lord Salisbury to remove the deadlock and deliberately enter on negotiations at the last moment. He invited Baron Courcel to make proposals, which were promptly forthcoming. The gist of them is, that a complete demarcation of the Nigerian limits near Lake Tchad, and certain arrangements with regard to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, would cause the Fashoda question to disappear. These proposals are to be submitted to the Cabinet by Lord Salisbury.

THE batch of Imperial decrees by which the Empress-Dowager of China turned the current of events and undid the work of the Emperor, is reproduced in the China papers to hand this week. The edicts are apparently from the dictation of the Empress-Dowager, though they are to be accepted as coming from the Emperor who (his people are asked to believe) has seen the error of his ways and has fully and freely confessed. That his majesty may not be too deeply humiliated before his subjects, his illness is suggested as a peg on which he may hang excuses. The first edict therefore announces that the Emperor has been repeatedly in ill-health since June last, and he therefore grants permission to high ministers, either in Peking or elsewhere, to recommend any capable and experienced physician they may know to await his commands. Here is the first line of the story: The Emperor is sick both in body and in mind, and a villain Kang Yu-wei comes to him, and working upon him in his sickly state, causes the Emperor to do lots of things he would never have dreamt of had he been well. First of all the "villain," as the Emperor is caused to style his most trusted adviser, would have been dealt with had he not fled to Hongkong. So the man who first introduced Kang Yu-wei is declared to be a man of bad reputation and unfit for his post. He is therefore cashiered, and dismissed for ever from the Civil Service. Then all the reforming edicts are recounted and revoked. Our real desire, says the new decree, was to make away with superfluous posts for the sake of economy; "whereas, on the contrary, we find rumours flying abroad that we intended to change wholesale the customs of our empire, and, in consequence, innumerable impossible suggestions of reform have been presented to us. If we allowed this to go on, none of us would know to what pass matters would come. Hence, unless we hasten to put our present wishes clearly before all we greatly fear that yamen petty officials and underlings will put their own construction on what commands have gone before, and create a ferment in the midst of the usual calm of the people. This will indeed be contrary to our desire, and put our reforms for strengthening and enriching our empire to naught." The suspended officials are therefore recalled and the old offices re-established. Then the projected official newspaper is dealt with. The conclusion arrived at is, that it could be of no real use to the Government, but likely on the other hand to excite the masses to evil. Hence it is abolished. As to the idea of opening schools in the temples, so long as the temple authorities do not find any reason for ordering otherwise, this may be carried out. But all Kang Yu-wei's prominent friends are proscribed, and to be tried as malefactors. Their followers are graciously permitted an opportunity to repent of their errors. A week after publication of these edicts, the imperial wrath had increased rather than subsided, and a most extraordinary and mendacious invention is officially published in which it is stated that Kang Yu-wei is accused of having concocted vile and treacherous plans of subverting the dynasty, and that he dared the other day, "in prosecution of his nefarious designs, to conspire to surround Eho Park, capture and exile the persons of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor." Fortunately the conspiracy was found out in time and at once set at naught by the protection given by the spirits of the Imperial ancestors. The arrest of the Kang and seven others, his brother among them, was ordered. Meantime, however, Kang had received intimation from the Emperor that he had better disappear, and his majesty sent him the means to do so. But the others were promptly seized, and says the rescript, "fearing that if any delay ensued in sentencing them, they would endeavour to entangle a number of others, we accordingly commanded, yesterday (September 28) their immediate epecution, so as to close the matter entirely and prevent further troubles." Kang had reached Hong Kong by the time his less fortunate friends had been decapitated, and had given the local paper his own version of affairs in China, that which we reproduce in another column.

THOUGH the plague shows every sign of declining in Bombay and other cities, the Presidency as a whole reports an increase of cases and of deaths in the past week. Bombay city had 161 cases and 120 deaths, Karachi 7 and 1, and Poona 61 and 59. Districts in the Northern Division were fairly free, Ahmedabad reporting a clean bill, Kaira 7 and 6, the Panch Mahals 11 and 8, Broach 9 and 10, Khandeish Kolaba and Ratnagiri were also free. But beginning with Nasik and travelling southward the figures are more discouraging. Nasik reports 113 cases and 79 deaths, Satara 761 and 601, Belgaum having 1,779 and 1,304; and Dharwar which is most of all, 2,395 and 1,932, Kolhapur also being in a bad way, recording 694 attacks and 532 deaths. All Sind and the agencies of Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, and Janjira are to be congratulated on escaping. The week's totals over all parts of the presidency are set down at 6 606 and 5,135 increases on the previous week of 803 and 824 respectively. The total of cases has now reached 164,985 and of deaths 130,294.

LORD AND LADY ELGIN and family will leave Calcutta on the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Clive* on 6th January, will break their voyage for three days in Ceylon, and reach Suez on 30th January, where they will change into the P. and O. steamer for Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE Sessions Court will sit at 10 o'clock this morning, not 11.

H. E. THE VICEROY, during his journey down country, will have an interview at Cawnpore, on November 9, with the Begam of Bhopal, as her Highness has expressed a desire to bid farewell to Lord and Lady Elgin.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Sir Charles Nairne K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, will arrive at Bombay, Victoria Terminus, at 9-15 a.m. (local time), on Thursday the 3rd November. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps will detail a Guard of Honor of 100 Rank and File with band under the Command of two Officers, to parade at the Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m. (local time) to receive His Excellency. Dress—Review Order. Officers Commanding Corps, Heads of Departments and Staff Officers, off duty, will attend, Dress—Review Order—White. A Salute of 17 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of His Excellency. General Nairne will stay at the residence of Captain Goodridge, R. N. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE question of the employment of pensioned Government officials by municipalities has lately been engaging the attention of the Punjab Government, which has now decided against such appointments. As a result, Mr. Allsopp, a retired District Superintendent of Police, who was early this year appointed Secretary to the Amritsar Municipality, is to be allowed to complete one year in the latter office and will then be relieved, it is believed, by Mr. Raynor-Goulding, at present Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE Government of India has been informed by the Madras Government that the Arcot-Ranipet Railway will be opened for public traffic on the 15th proximo.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE has so far recovered his health that he will probably attend the next meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the 27th instant.

MR. HALLIFAX, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has been appointed Secretary to the Indian Plague Commission, which assembles in Bombay about the middle of next month.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending, 1st instant, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897, of 142,347 maunds and Rs. 33,749 in the earnings.

A BANGALORE correspondent telegraphs that a court-martial has been ordered on Lieutenant H. G. Bally, 2nd West Riding Regiment, on charges connected with the management of the canteen funds.

LORD CURZON will hold his first Levee in Calcutta on Saturday, 7th January, and the Drawing Room on the 12th. He will attend the races on the 14th, and a State Ball will probably take place on January 24th.

THE new railway station for Mysore City, with out-offices, is nearly completed, and is said to present a handsome appearance. The Mysore Government passed an estimate for Rs. 1,80,000 for its construction.

SISTER GREGORINE, who was for fifteen years a prisoner of the Mahdists, has published her story. She was first tortured and afterwards sold as a slave. Then she was forced to marry, and with five children was amongst those released from captivity after the fall of Omdurman.

MR. LOUIS DANE, Secretary to the Punjab Government, will probably postpone his departure home until after the Viceroy's visit to Patiala, where the Lieutenant-Governor will be present. The durbar for the investment of the Maharaja with the G. C. S. I. will take place at 6 p.m. on November 8th.

LAST week showers fell in many districts of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, and there was a smart fall in Lucknow: but the official report states that rain is said to be needed in a few districts. Standing crops, however, are doing well, spring sowings continue, prospects are favourable and supplies and fodder abundant.

MR. W. L. IMPEY, Second Secretary to the N.-W. P. Government, goes as Collector to the Saharanpur District; Mr. E. F. I. Winter, Collector of Saharanpur, joining the Secretariat as Third Secretary, and Mr. J. O. Miller becoming Second Secretary. Mr. Impey took over charge from Mr. Winter on Thursday,

A REPORT say's a China correspondent comes to me through a well-informed Chinaman which if it has any real foundation is rather startling, being no other than this, that the Emperior is on the eve of issusing an edict acquiring a change of clothing on the part of the Chinese, including the excision of the *queue*. The idea in his mind is that the foreign style of clothing is less cumbersome than the Chinese, and that a change will contribute to the general object of improvement along all possible lines, and that every improvement is helpful to every other.

A CORRESPONDENT says war has been declared by the Corporation against the Calcutta Tramway Company. The latter has rejected the final terms submitted by the Corporation for the fulfilment of its contract. The Corporation has accordingly determined upon exercising its rights under the terms of the original contract, and is about to enforce the law under Act V. of 1880, Sections 5, 11 and 13 of the Bengal Council. As the first step the Corporation has requested the Commissioner of Police to take cognisance of all offences under the Act and to rigorously prosecute all breaches of the law, such as blocking the roads by tramcars, obstruction of traffic, unreasonable delays and use of unfit horses. Further Municipal employes have been warned to institute proceedings against the company for all offences contrary to the terms of the contract with the Corporation. The company has also been called upon to show cause why the Corporation should not invite tenders for the repairs of certain roads which the company has failed to put in order.

ON the plague camps established at Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway, and at Katihar, Damukdia, and Khurda Road the expenditure during the past year was Rs. 2,01,696, of which amount three-fourths was spent on the principal camp at Khana. The total number of passengers examined was 1,181,792 of whom 17,934 were detained for observation. Of these seven died, but in no case was plague the cause of death. Since the close of the year the first three camps have been abandoned, being superseded by new Camps.

THE railway survey-parties which will take the field this cold weather will deal with over 1,000 miles of line, which may hereafter come to be constructed. The following are the projects to be surveyed with the names of the officers in charge:—The Gya-Kutiargarh branch of the East Indian Railway, 112 miles, the company furnishing the survey party; the Fatehpur Markundi line, 60 miles (Mr. Jerard); the Shakdara-Saharanpur, 96 miles, and the Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Sahali, 26 miles (Mr. Beston) the Kalabagh-Bannu, 80 miles, the Kushalgarh-Kohat 30 miles and the Kohat-Banu 80 miles (Mr. Hodges); the Bara-Kohat-Ajmere, 150 miles, and the Nasirabad-Kerki, 35 miles (Mr. Harman); the Ranaghat-Bhagwangola 180 miles and the Bhagwangola-Raeganj, 165 miles (Mr. Elston). The Eastern Bengal Railway staff will make the survey for the proposed Naihati-Dum-Dum-Ballygunge line.

AT a general court-martial held at Peshawar on the 30th day of September No. 2352, sepoy Bishan Singh, 14th Sikhs, was arraigned on the following charges:—First Charge.—Attempting to commit murder against persons subject to military law, in that at Nowshera, on the 10th day of August, 1898, he attacked and wounded with a drawn sword sepoy Phuman Singh, sepoy Ishar Singh, and sepoy Narayan Singh, all of the same regiment, thereby attempting to murder the said sepoys. Second Charge.—Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon to persons subject to military law, in that at Nowshera, on the 10th day of August, 1898, he struck and wounded with a drawn sword the said sepoy Phuman Singh, sepoy Ishar Singh, and sepoy Narayan Singh, thereby causing grievous hurt to the said sepoys.—The court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second charge and sentenced him to suffer transportation for life. Major-General C. J. Moorson, Commanding the Forces, Punjab, commuted the sentence, however, to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

THE final stage has been reached in a matter whic excited much attention in England and Burma a few months back, observes a correspondent. A number of Burmans, found destitute in Manchester, were sent back by certain charitable Manchester merchants. The Chamber of Commerce of that city approached the Secretary of State for India, pointing out that this was not the first troupe abandoned by *entre-preneurs*, and begging his lordship to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. Accordingly an inquiry was held by Mr. Christie, District Magistrate of Rangoon, at which detailed evidence was given by all concerned. The substance of the Magistrate's report is now published. Briefly put, it bears out the indictment against the promoters recently published in the Rangoon paper. The contract was not carried out, and the Burmans were left to provide their own return passages. The Magistrate cannot see how Burmans can be prevented from voluntarily proceeding to England, but he thought a warning should be issued telling them of the possible consequences of contracting to perform abroad unless their return passages were paid beforehand.

AN Imperial Japanese Ordinance is published in the "Official-Gazette" by which subsidiary copper coins are ordered to be replaced by bronze coins. An illustration of the design of the new coins is given. That of the one-sen shows the figure in Japanese characters encircled by rice ears on the obverse, and on the reverse a conventional rising sun with thick spreading rays. The 'gorin' or half sen has Japanese characters and '5 rin' on the obverse with the 'kiri' or Imperial arms and 'kara-kusa' (Chinese wood) decoration on the reverse. If the illustrations form true representations, neither of the designs is equal to that on the present copper coins. The Roman characters are as ugly and out of proportion as on the present five-sen nickel-piece. There will in future be no 2-sen coins struck, as this denomination is to be abolished.

THE "Esercito Italiano" points out that the military expenditure for extraordinary purposes for the year 1898-99 which began upon July 1, is considerably less than was proposed by the Parliament when the quinquennial estimate was adopted. The gross amount for the period was 74,215,000 lire (including 20,000,000 for rifles and munitions, and 18,000,000 for artillery material), to which has to be added oves 14,000,000 lire for buildings, coast defence positions, and the fortifications of Rome and Capua. Thus a sum of about 17,000,000 lire should be allotted for each year as extraordinary expenditure, but the Parliament has voted for the current year only 14,618,000 lire. The largest sums are 5,000,000 fer rifles and ammunition, and 3,000,000 for field artillery material.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the operations in Mekran:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Divisions of the Third Class, or Companion, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Charles Graham Mayne, Indian Staff Corps. The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Mekran. The promotion to bear date Oct. 5 1898.:—To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Capt. Arthur Le Grand Jacob, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant James Henry Paine, Royal Artillery, Brevet.—Captain Robert Southey, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major.

COLONEL PANIZZARDI, from Italian Military Attache in Paris, has been appointed to the command of the 5th Bersagliers Regiment, stationed in Rome. No successor has yet been appointed, and it is understood that until the Dreyfus agitation is over the Italian Government will refrain from filling up the vacancy.

CLERICAL anecdotes are rather numerous this week At the Church Congress the Bishop of Bath and Wells told a good story of the Primate when Bishop of London. He said that a policeman was a lay reader, and he went to see the Bhishop. His comrades asked him what he thought of the Bishop, and he said, "His lordship is a fine man; it would take two of you to run him in."

THE comprehensive statement presented by "Dun's Review" (New York) of the American markets for manufactured goods gives evidence of steady improvement in the amount of business and in some instances of higher prices. The iron industry in its various branches is reported to be better than ever." Buyers of pig-iron had entered into contracts for "enormous quantities," and the demand for most kinds of finished iron and steel products was steadily extending. Since the beginning of August pig-iron had advanced from 11 dols. to 11 dols.50c. per ton, and steel rails from 17 dols. to 18 dols. The deliveries of boots and shoes from the factories in August had exceeded those of any previous month. In other industries, those of textiles excepted, the progress had also been quite satisfactory. A further enc

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN TOO FAR PLEDGED TO RELINQUISH FASHODA.

FRANCE CANNOT ACCEPT AN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

A French Yellow Book, containing the correspondence on the Fashoda question, is published.

M. Delcasse, in an interview with Sir Edmund Monson, on the 18th September, declared that Lord Salisbury's references to the territories of the Khalifa did not apply to Fashoda, which Major Marchand had captured before the fall of Khartoum. France had near recognised the Anglo-German convention of 1890. Furthermore Great Britain herself had annexed an important part of the Equatorial Provinces and gave Lado to the Congo Free State. Why deny the same freedom to France?

Sir Edmund Monson assured M. Delcasse that Great Britain was too far pledged to relinquish Fashoda.

M. Delcasse in a despatch to the London Embassy, dated 20th September, recording the above interview adds that France has no lesser rights to Fashoda than Great Britain has to Khartoum. The occupation of the Soudan, he says, cannot proceed without the express sanction of the Sultan who alone is competent to declare whether French rights are not equal to British.

Sir E. Monson on 3rd October informed M. Delcasse that France being aware that Germany and Italy had recognised the Nile as being within the British sphere she was advancing to a conflict with Great Britain.

M. Delcasse replied that the French enterprise was in nowise directed against Great Britain and had been initiated when there was no indication that Britain would reconquer the Soudan. To ask France to accept the demand for evacuation prior to a discussion was equivalent to an ultimatum which it was impossible to accept.

At the same time M. Delcasse assures the British Ambassador of all conciliatory desires on the part of France compatible with French honour.

THREATENED DEADLOCK.

OCT. 24.

The French papers completely approve the contents of the Yellow Book and maintain the French right to an outlet on the Nile. They further say that an agreement is only possible if Great Britain does not insist upon the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Major Marchand from Fashoda.

The British press rejects the French proposals, and the situation now actually amounts to a deadlock.

The American papers cordially support Great Britain on this question.

MOBILISATION OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Four battalions of the Line, 1,500 Marine Infantry and 600 Artillerymen have been sent to Toulon, which is now the centre of an important movement of mobilisation.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD SALISBURY INVITES FRENCH PROPOSALS.

In addition to what has already been telegraphed the French Yellow Book shows that France virtually disputes Great Britain's right to speak on behalf of Egypt.

Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador at London, informed Lord Salisbury on the 12th instant that i the legitimacy of the Egyptian claims was recognized the presence of French troops was not necessarily more incompatible with the authority of the Khedive than the presence of British troops.

Lord Salisbury described the occupation of Fashoda as illegal, and considered the French occupation of Bahr-el-Ghazal as ineffective, and he was bound to ask them to withdraw to a watershed line pending a settlement of the question.

Pressed by Lord Salisbury to submit proposals Baron de Courcel claimed for the French Congo, an outlet on the Nile, namely, the valley of Bhar-el-Ghazal and he suggested securing the commerce of this route similar to the Niger territories and completing the delimitation of the Nile (? Niger) to Lake Tchad, and the Fashoda question would then disappear.

THE PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED.

To this proposal Lord Salisbury replied that he would confer with his colleagues.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. today, and the s. s. India, for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m., to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ATTACK ON DAK RUNNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Dak runners, proceeding from Jandola to Haidari Kach, on the evening of the 20th instant, were attacked at Spiltoi Khula by thieves, probably Mahsuds, who stole the clothes, belonging to the levy escort, and made off with the dak bags. A levy patrol came up and fired at the gang who dropped the bags which were recovered. Meanwhile more levies were aroused from Haidari Kach and pursued the thieves for some distance, but failed to overtake them.

COLLAPSE OF THE GILGIT AGENCY BUILDING.

The roof of the Political Agency at Gilgit collapsed wrecking half the house and rendering the other half unsafe. Fortunately the place was unoccupied. Captain Manners Smith who is on his way thither with his wife, not having arrived at the time.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID.

It is reported that early this month a gang of 40 Mianis Kabulkhel Waziris, armed with breechloading rifles, and guided by Zadran Afghan outlaws attacked an Afghan village across the Waziristan border in broad daylight killing four men and carrying off a quantity of cattle and goats.

MR. SYKE'S ACCIDENT.

Mr. Syke's accident near Mandalay will not prevent his continuing work for which he was deputed, his visit to Burma being only a preliminary one, viz to inspect the site for a ford bridge before proceeding to London, and to superintend the preparation of plans for a bridge itself which is to be built by Messrs Rendel,

THE AFRIDI JIRGAS.

GOVERNMENT TERMS.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE KHYBER.

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

The following is the official text of the announcement to be made, to-day, to Afridi Jirgas, at Peshawar:—

(1) The Afridis, by their own acts, ruptured all agreements, forfeited all allowances and forced the British Government to take and hold the pass, which as already announced by Sir William Lockhart, will be managed and controlled as the British Government think most desirable.

(2) The pass will be kept open for trade. The British Government will build a fort at Landi Kotal and posts between that and Jamrud and will keep up a good road or roads and if they want it a railway, and will take such measures as they think fit to punish offences and preserve order on the road and railway in the fort and posts and in the neighbourhood where it is necessary for their purposes.

(3). The Afridis will have no dealings with any power but the British. They will be left to manage their own affairs in their own country; but in the Khyber pass they are responsible to the British Government that they will co-operate to preserve order and security of life and property on the roads or railway and within the limits of the pass.

(4) The British Government will give allowances as formerly to the Khyber-Afridi clans for discharging this duty and will maintain the militia recruited from Afridi and other tribes and commanded by British Officers. The British Government do not undertake to always keep troops at Landi Kotal, but will make arrangements for supporting the militia if circumstances require.

(5) Arrangements for trade in the Khyber will be made by the British Government and the militia will be used for guarding the traders.

(6) Allowances granted by the British Government will commence to reckon from the date of the adhesion by the tribe to the terms settled by the Government of India, but they are subject to withdrawal for misbehaviour in the Pass, in British India or against friends or allies of Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business for the next meeting of the Legislative Council comprises the passing of the Burma Laws Bill and the introduction of a Glanders and Farcy Bill and a Carriers Act Amendment Bill. The Glanders Bill is a small measure, one of its principal objects being to extend the provisions of the existing Law to such diseases as Surra; but the Carriers Bill is of great importance, as it lightens the responsibility of the steamer companies by reducing the period of limitation during which suits can be brought against them for the loss or damage to goods in transit, the arrangement proposed being, that notice must be given within six months and a suit brought within one year of the accident. It will be discussed in Council in Calcutta before being passed.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major General Moorsom has assumed command of the forces in the Punjab vice General Wolseley who has left for Madras. Captains Colomb, 42nd Gurkahs now the 6th Madras Infantry and Lieuts Purvis 16th Bengal cavalry, Vivian 15 Sikhs, and Randall 23rd pioneers have been detailed for plague duty, the two first-named going to Bombay and the remainder to Madras. The administration of the Somali coast, has been transferred to Her Majesty's Government with effect from the 1st instant.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

The programme published in Sunday's Pioneer of Railway Surveys this winter, is one which was drawn up some months ago, and which had to be modified since owing to some of the Officers being sick or otherwise employed. Amongst other changes I understand Mr. Jerrard will be unable take charge of the Fatehpur Markundi Line, as he is detained by Ill-health at home. His sucessor has not yet been appointed.

ANOTHER NATIVE PAPER SUPPRESSED

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 24.

The Gulburg Samachar a vernacular paper published in Hyderabad territory has been suppressed for six months by the Nizam's Government for publishing articles regarding the alleged frequency of ill-treatment of natives by Europeans which were calculated to excite ill-feeling against the British Government.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

A marriage will take place here shortly under Act III. of 1872 between Miss Saronjee, a daughter of Doctor Anghornath Chattopadhya, late Principal Hyderabad College, and Doctor Govindrajbi Naidu of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops. This is the first marriage in India between a Bengali Brahmin and Madrasi Sudra. The young lady returned to Hyderabad from England last month after a five year's course of studies.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Stitch in Time" strikes the right note in suggesting that Government should send down a Commissioner to enquire into the state of things here. Nothing could be better provided that the Commissioner goes round to see things for himself and makes a searching impartial investigation without the assistance of the Political Agent. "Observer" in your same issue does not overstate the case in the matter of quarantine and passes. When the Supreme Government has declared the futility of quarantine, acting under the advice of the highest medical authorities, it is no time for their military representative in Kolhapur to double the period of detention. A man of one idea is a danger anywhere, but when he has the power of inflicting his theory upon a whole community, and has done so for nearly two years, the public has a just cause of complaint and is entitled to demand an enquiry. Colonel Wray's one idea is quarantine; trade, business, and every other public interest may go to the dogs, but quarantine must be maintained, the sufferings of the poor people detained are of little concern to the high-handed doctrinaire, provided his theory is carried out, and it would take a better pen than mine to describe what has to be endured by the unhappy folk who are detrained at the Shirol Road encampment. Legitimate plague expenditure is heavy enough, but here the cost is augmented by the large sums charged to the Native States for telegrams sent and received daily which seems to be a distinguishing feature of the plague measures in Kolhapur. Such charges would doubtless have been challenged long ago by the Accountant-General had they been made in British India; but in a Native State, it appears that anything of this sort can be done with impunity. Favouritism exhibited in the issue of passes is another discreditable feature about which I will say no more at present.

If the plague at Sangli had been properly dealt with from the first, it would not have become the centre of infection for other places that it now is; the plague is still at Sangli and has spread from there to Haripur, Miraj, Kothali, Khidrapore, Danoli, Boodgaon, &c., and seems to have made good its footing in these villages. The Political Agent's visits to Sangli since the plague broke out have numbered two or perhaps three, and his stay in the place has been of the briefest on each occasion; measures were proposed and entrusted to the local authorities with the usual results that are to be expected when a Commander-in-Chief does not remain on the spot to see his orders carried out. If the Political Agent had remained at Sangli to direct operations and to see them carried out, plague would have long ago vanished from this town, as it has in many other places, and neighbouring villages would not have fallen victims.—Yours, &c.,

EYE-WITNESS.

Kolhaphur, October 23.

PASSENGERS PER M. M. S. LAOS,

THE following is the list of passengers on board the M. M. steamer Laos sailing for Marseilles to-day, the 25th inst. at noon:—

Bower Mr J
Chaumont Mr
Finucane Honble Mr and Mrs M
Lucas Mr A
Monckton Mr Noel
Nuthall Lt-Col A J P
Scott Capt and Mrs W Cleland
Trotter Col
Williams, Major G A

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

WITH the knowledge that every club associated with Northern Unionism now has, it is altogether unnecessary to quibble about the qualified professionalism which the Committee of the Union, acting, no doubt, under instructions from the general body, endeavours still to bolster up. It would be better if the air were cleared at once, and that we took it for granted that there is no such thing as qualified professionalism. There is no such thing, and the sooner the secretary of the Union convinces himself of this fact, the better it will be for his peace of mind and the Northern Union generally. The troubles suggested are coming about. It is hard to work for a living when one can get that living by kicking a football, and it is unfortunately the fact that there are a great many of the footballers to-day whose aspirations do not exceed the kicking of a football. Certain clubs troubled with consciences are going to the extreme of leaving out of their teams men who are unable on affidavit to prove that they are really working for their living. This is too much. What is to become of the Union if this policy is pursued to the bitter end? What will become of the club secretaries and the numerous other officials, who would rather die than receive money for services rendered? For the trial match at Warrington on Wednesday next, what is the Union going to pay? Six shillings a day? No, not by any means. We have reason to believe that the players selected for that important match will receive considerably more than the statutory fee. There are "obvious reasons," it is said, why the fee should not be stated. This is written, apparently, on the assumption that there is still a small section of the football public which believes that the Northern Union is endeavoring, to some extent at least, to conform to the principles of amateurism.

As far as can be gathered, the tendency among the Northern Union clubs is to become more and more professional every day. It is a pleasing thing to find that the officials of the Union are animated with the best intentions and anxious to promote something like a decent amateurism, but the best-laid plans of mice and men have often gone agely, and it is unfortunately so with our Northern Union friends. They are all anxious to be "pure," but it is a terrible life to live. "If we don't do it other people will," says the distracted club secretary, "and we might as well go on until we are found out." The despondent view we have ventured to take in regard to the Northern Union has been resented somewhat. The prospect, we are glad to hear is not by any means as hopeless as we thought. It is true that certain clubs are getting to the head of the table, and that the eventual first six and the last six can be pretty accurately predicted, but there are promises of many susprises before the season is over. Saturday's matches produced one or two, but before dealing with these it will be well to refer to the movements on foot to organise an athletic assotiation for professional players and a "professional's union."

We learn that "since the introduction of professionalism the clubs have had a great deal of trouble with their players on financial matters." The players are dissatisfied with what they term the unfair transfer law, and several leading players are contemplating the establishment of a professionals' union to protect their interests. A private conference has already been held among the Yorkshire clubs, but the movement we understand, has not yet spread to Lancashire. There is talk, however, of an athletic union er association. It appears to have been realised that there is no hope of a reconciliation with the Amateur Athletic Association. We have already given the Northern Union the assurance that there is no room for hope in that direction, and it will be well to put the matter on one side entirely. There is no reason, however, why the Northern Union, in conjunction with the Football League, should not organise a separate institution. There is the objection, of course, that the Northern Union, not being a professional body, would have to contaminate itself by contact with a league which is admittedly professional—even "honorary secretaries" are paid in professional football,—but this might be overcome. Some occupation should certainly be provided for the working man player during the summer months, and if clubs can lighten their wages bill in any way let them do so. If the scheme can be carried out, and clubs can be found to provide sports in the summer for the unemployed footballer well and good. Those who have any experience of athletics will place a very big doubt upon the "if" however.

The premier event in water polo was decided at the Westminster Road Baths, Liverpool, on Saturday evening, the building being packed with enthusiasts. Polo in Liverpool during the last three years has made wonderful progress, and the seaport can furnish a team calculated to hold its own against all others. The defeat of the Evertonians by the London Palace team had a serious effect upon the Liverpool players' chances of international honours. Otherwise they would have secured at least one other position on the English teams. This notwithstanding, the match has been looked forward to with great interest, for it was in that city that England first triumphed over Scotland, in 1892. Since then Scotland has only obtained one victory—namely, last year at Edinburgh. Both countries have had several trial matches, and the greatest care has been exercised in selecting the best possible teams. With the English side no fault could be found, for the results of the trial matches between the North, South, and Midlande have shown that the districts are pretty evenly balanced. North secured threeplaces in Harris(Osborne) back: Ripley (St. Helens), half back; and Derbyshire (Osborne) forward, who also had the honor of captaining the team. The South was represented by R. Grey (Palace), back, and A. B. Cragg (Amateur) forward. The Midlands had Jarvis (Leicester) forward and Tabberer (Leicester) in goal. Scotland was represented by seven Glasgow players, who were—Craig, goal; Miller and Martin, backs; Moore, half back; Hamilton, Taggart, and Russell, forwards.

At the outset Scotland attacked the deep end, and opened in a sensational manner. Hamilton beat Tabberer twice in as many minutes, rather staggering for a moment the Englishmen. Nothing daunted, however, the latter went away with a will, and the smart Osborne player Derbyshire opened the scoring for them. Again they attacked desperately, and Jarvis equalised amidst tremendous applause. The game was very fast, and Cragg, Ripley, and Jarvis were prominent, the latter placing England a head with a shot that the Scottish custodian could not stop. Half-time arrived at this stage, and on the change of ends the chances of the Englismen were very rosy. The ball was quickly in the Scottish quarters, and the home players were seen to the best advantage. Their swimming powers were used to the full. From Ripley Cragg secured and scored with a fine shot. From a free throw awarded to Derbyshire Ripley again beat the Scottish goalkeeper, and soon afterwards repeated the performance. It was now apparent that there was only one team in it, although about this time Hamilton, for Scotland, scored a doubtful point. A further point to the Englismen was added by Jarvis, and the finishing touch upon a fine game—though rather one-sided in this half—was contributed by the Engtish captain, who tricked his opponent and added England's eighth goal. Thus England amply avenged the defeat of last year, by eight goals to three—the highest score recorded in the contests between these countries. England has thus won the international championship, having beaten both Ireland and Wales during the past few weeks.

"I hear," writes a novice, "that at the approaching autumn meeting at St. Andrews a report will be presented by a committee appointed for the revision of the phraseology of the rules. To those who play golf as a regular thing the meaning of the rules is probably clear, though a trifle ill-expressed, and it is no doubt their hope that the revision may in some instances be extended to the spirit of the rule. To me, who learn them slowly by hard experience and the corrections of cadies, their spirit seems narrow and their expression vague. I suppose it is Scotch humour, and not really a desire wantonly to insult the beginner that is responsible for the first rule—'The game of golf is generally played by two sides;' and the fourth—'The ball must be fairly struck.' The narrowness is shown mainly in this, that all the benefits which the rules confer accrue to one's opponent; it is 'the opponent' who gains by the penalty imposed and enjoys any option of 'recalling a stroke.' Nor is this merely accidental; the hostile relation is at the outset emphasised in an unnecessarily public way by the rule which says that 'the players opposed to each other shall be named at starting.' In only two instances is the opponent the sufferer. Under rule 23, if the player's ball strike an oppouent or an opponent's caddie, the two entireld innocent persons, the opponent loses the hole! Any under rule 7, an opponent striking from the tee out of his turn is liable to have his stroke recalled. This is just, but the vagueness with which the rule is worded robs this apparent gain of its substance and the rider, 'this privilege is called the honour,' and is either sarcastic or insulting.

"Again, it is irritating, to put it mildly, to read that 'when a ball is completely covered with fog . . . only so much thereof shall be set aside as that the player shall have a view of his ball before he plays.' I say nothing of the injustice which directs that you shall lose a stroke if you miss your ball, and the hole if you hit it twice; that if you lose your ball—apparently on the analogy of the talents—you shall lose the hole also, and that you may look only to your caddie for advice 'by word, look, or gesture.' It is a comfort, after all this, to find that, without any penalty, you may replace a split or unplayable ball, that 'the order of play may be settled by lot or toss of a coin,' and that 'the player may place his feet firmly on the ground.' Yet all this is, I suppose, the essence of the game, and we can scarcely expect to have it materially altered. The letter of the law, we hope, may undergo some revision; it is too often vague and generally slipshod, and description has to do service for definition. But I should be sorry to see such a phrase as the 'rub of the green' (the golf phrase I presume, for 'the act of God and the King's enemies) revised away; it smacks of Shakspere, and reminds the golfer that even he is but clay in the potter's hand. Yet, after all, I don't think they can spoil the game; in spite of its rules it is a game."

If, as Mr. M'Pherson asserts in the "Golfers" Magazine, "record-breaking is one of the most damaging enemies of real golf," it is an enemy we should watch closely, for of late it has been remarkably active. During the past week there have come to hand reports of eight new records—including a foursome record at St. Andrews of 74 by Lieutenant Tait and his brother. I do not know what Mr. M'Pherson's handicap is, but I am prepared to go so far with him as to admit that record-breaking is, on the whole, a mistake. But it only becomes a menace to the game when it is regarded out of its due proportion. The number of golfers who go round with malice prepense to establish a record is comparatively small, and I think that most of us are content to break records in the course of our game, as neither spoiling nor making our enjoyment.

The Norfolk Country Golf Championship has been won by Mr. P. M. Lucas, whose four rounds of the Sheringham course—they like a champion drudge in Norfolk—show an astonishing irregularity. They were 95, 83, 78, and 89. It seems odd that a man should win a championship. It seems odd that a man should win a championship by the help of a score which was at least 17 strokes worse than his best form. The account of the Sheringham links in "Golf" gives one a fine idea of its chances:—"A strong shot at the third hole will hop gaily over the cliff—indeed, there is a curious record of five for this hole, consisting of two balls driven over the cliff and a third which holed out,—and a sliced ball may easily find the sea at the sixth, seventh, eight, and ninth holes and a turnip field at the tenth, while at the eighteenth a large proportion of the drives find their way into the railway enclosure." Truly this seems a remarkable course to choose for a championship by medal play, and it is satisfactory to hear that the 72-hole competion was not considered a success.

Another curious irregularity in scoring comes from Prestwick. At the autumn meeting Mr. J. A. Neilson, with 87, was only a stroke behind the winner of the scratch prize, although he actually had an 11 for the third hole—the "Cardinal." Even with a nine for this hole he would have won. I think it was this hole that was so disastrous to Mr. Hilton at the open championship meeting.

A correspondent of Golf mentions that a fellow member of his at Seaton Carew recently took two successive holes in two each. He asks whether this is a record, but the editor calls it "by no means an uncommon occurence." Certainly it might easily be done on many greens. A year or two ago, at Disley, Mr. A. B. Scholfield, in playing a medal round, did the tenth and eleventh in two each, which enabled him to break the medal record of the green. A few weeks ago a member of the Disley Club had an even more singular experience in holding the "Quary" with his mashie twice in succession, though I fear it must be recorded that in neither case was a two registered At Disley on Saturday there were some remarkably good rounds against Bogey. The Rev. J. N. Carter was in an impregnable position with three up, but M. C. G. Satterthwaite and Mr. R.C. Hulton, playing from scratch and one respectively, both deserved to win with their scores of two up.

The rights of cyclists to ride on any public road at any hour of the day or night are inalienable, and not to be tampered with by any local council, either county, district, or parish, or by any corporation or any other urban or rural authority whatsoever. The law that erected a cycle into a carriage would have to be repealed or amended by Act of Parliament in order to make any limitation of the free access of cycles to any highway. Even the powerful Corporation of the City of London has at last discovered its impotence in this matter, and cannot shut the City streets to cyclists or limit the time of their going and coming The cycle, with other traffic, can be regulated, but cannot be singled out for exclusion. Cyclists have much to thank the Local Government Act of 1888 for, and the price they pay for recognition as a carriage, in the shape of the additional regulations compelling, them to give audible warning of their approach and to carry lights after dark, as a mere nothing compared with the widespread effect of such recognition.

The use of a step for mounting and dismounting is only necessary in the case of machines with an abnormally high crank bracket or with a crank bracket unduly elevated owing to the machine being fitted specially with a thirty-inch front wheel, instread of the normal twenty-eight. With a bracket measuring 11 1-2 to 12 inches from the ground level no step is necessary, but for high brackets it is needful to have some means of climbing on to the machine. When a rider is accustomed to a step he knows he has to clear it when dismounting, but a stepless rider experimenting with a machine on which a step is fitted is extremely liable to injure himself by catching his calf against the projection. He dismounts with a narrow tread, as indeed he can do safely on a stepless mount. All things considered, the low bracket and no step form the better combination unless a rider uses abnormally long cranks.

The method of fixing a pedal to the crank is, one would imagine, so simple a matter that a pedal should never come loose. The spilt-ended crank with a little cross cotter screwed in is a poor style of fastening, and there is nothing better than screwing pedals into the crank with a lock nut on the axle end. The pedal pins in such cases never work loose if they are tightly screwed, and if—a most important consideration—the right-hand pedal pin be constructed with a left-hand thread. In such a case all looseness is corrected by the movement of the pedal, and they could only work out if the rider were skilful enough to propel his machine backwards. Back pedalling will not loosen such pedals, because whether the pressure is on the falling or the rising crank the direction of rotation is the same, and the right-hand pedal, if it is left handed in its screw, will tighten, and so will the left-hand pedal if right-handed in its screw.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 23.

ALTHOUGH the Poona season is over, and all the tip-top Government officials have departed for Mahableshwar, as well as the usual number of people who always discover that they or their children require a change of air, as soon as October sets in, still Poona is by no means dull and wanting in amusement. On Thursday, the 20th, a very pleasant little race meeting was held at Kirkee, where the ever hospitable officers of the Royal Artillery were "at home." Nearly all Poona drove out, and the Kirkee Gymkhana Race course presented quite a gay appearance.

The first event on the card was a "Polo Scurry," distance three furlongs, for all bona-fide polo Ponies. A field of 8 turned out for this. Magic was the most fancied, and well ridden by Mr. Hopwood, justified expectations by coming in an easy winner, 3 lengths in front of Mr. Savile's Brandy. There were six entries for the second race, "The Kirkee Cup," for Arab and Country bred Galloways 14 hds., over a course of half a mile. Electric was made hot favourite, and was accorded least price by the one bookie present. The field got away in a bunch, but Electric at once took the lead, which he maintained throughout cantering in 4 lengths ahead of Captain Jameson's Brat. There was a falling off in entries for the third race the "Pony Steeplechase." Only four faced the starter, of which Silver King, ridden by Captain Jameson, scored an easy victory. The last event on the card was a Time Race for ladies and gentlemen, for which a field of twenty turned out, including six ladies; the time allotted was 7 minutes, the riders to go twice round the course during that time. Mrs. Donnet with 6 minutes and 43 seconds, and Mr. Mair with 6 minutes and 58 seconds were declared the winners. This brought a very pleasant and successful afternoon's sport to a close.

The advance party of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scotts that came from Rangoon to relieve the Durhams, arrived here a few days ago,—and whilst ready to welcome the new Regiment, we are sorry to part with our old friends, the sporting Durhams, who during their stay in Poona have made themselves very popular.

On Tuesday, October 18th, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst broke his journey to Mahableshwar to be present at the annual prize distribution at the Zoroastrian school for girls, at the Nusserwanji Petit Hall, Bhowani Peit. A large pendal was erected to accommodate the several hundred guests who were present, most of whom were friends and relatives of the children; amongst the Europeans present were the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Hon'ble Mr. Spence, Mrs. Spragg, Captain Geddes, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Mr. J. Down, Mr. Sheppard, Colonel and Mrs. Newnnam Smith, and many others. An excellent programme of songs and recitations was gone through by the children of the school, which reflected great credit on the mistress, Miss Cheetham. The report was afterwards read, and at the conclusion, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst distributed the prizes, and Dastur Hoshang, in a much to the point speech, thanked His Excellency for his kindness in being present to distribute the prizes to the children, and called on all present to accord a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst then rose and in a short speech thanked those present for the honour they had done him, and the desire they had shown that he should be amongst them at the present interesting ceremony. The singing of the National Anthem by the children brought the afternoon's proceedings to a successful close.

THE REV. RICHARD STOTHERT.

IT is with deep regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Ritchard Stothert, M.A., for thirty-seven years a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, and some years ago Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution, now known as the Wilson College. He died at midnight, on Friday, at his residence in Victoia Road, Byculla, and was buried at Kirkee, on Sunday morning, beside the grave of his only daughter, who died about three years ago, and was buried there. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Stothert in her sad bereavement. In the death of Mr. Stothert Bombay loses one of its oldest and worthiest European inhabitants. He received his Arts education in Edinburgh and was specially influenced by Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Philosophy. After the completion of his studies for the ministry of the Free Church, Mr. Stothert acted for some time as a Chaplain, while his regiment was sent to the West Indies. In 1861, he was appointed as a missionary to India. After a short residence at Nagpore he was transferred to this city, and was the chief associate of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson in the later part of his life. On Dr. Wilson's death, Mr. Stothert succeeded him as Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution, from which position he had to retire some fifteen years ago on account of failing health. He, however, continued to take a keen interest in all questions of progress and social welfare, and being in well-to-do circumstances, his first thoughts were for the poor. His most important literary work was the translation of a volume of the Early Fathers for the Nicene Library; and a few years ago, he published "Sunday Mornings with the Bombay Mission." A very large number of friends in this presidency will mourn the loss of one whose genial, sunshiny presence made itself felt everywhere, while the poor will miss a sympathetic supporter.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

NINE members of the club (only) faced the "Bull" on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 500 and 600 yards. Some very good scores were made at the first distance. Three 25's heading the list followed by two 25's and two 24's, at the second distance. The list was headed by two 24's (only). The full scores are:—

33RD COMPETITION.

	500 yds
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	...25a
Captain F W English Bo Vol Rifles	...25b
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vol ...	...25a
E R A A Pyrogar Royal Navy...	...25b
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	...25c
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	...24d
Sergeant P J Jackson 2nd S L Infantry ..	...24d
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	...23d
Sergeant A W Scott Ordnance Dept	...19

a Handicapped 10 points, b Handicapped 8 points, c Handicapped 6 points winner of spoon, and d Handicapped 6 points.

34TH COMPETITION.

	600 yds
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vol ...	...24a
Sergeant P J Jackson 2nd S L Infantry ...	...24c
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	...23a
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	...22b
Captain F W English Bo Vol Rifles.. ..	...21b
E R A A Pyregar Royal Navy	...21b
Sergeant A W Scott Ordnance Dept	...21d
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	...19
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	...17

a Handicapped 10 points, b Handicapped 8 points, c Handicapped 6 points, d Handicapped 2 points winner of spoon.

MILITARY NEWS

IT has been decided that an officer permitted to proceed to China for the purpose of studying Chinese shall not be included among the two officers allowed by regulations to be absent on leave from a regiment.

The services of Lieutenant M. Dick, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment on plague duty.

The duration of the stay of garrison companies of artillery at forts Ferozepore and Allahabad has been reduced from four to two years.

The Government have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity at the rate of Rs. 24 a share, according to the rank of the recipient, to the Imperial Service Troops, for service in the recent operations on the N.-W. frontier.

The following appointments are made:—

Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant A. C. Stewart, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant of Cavalry.

2nd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant Johnes, 1st Madras Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer as a temporary measure.

19th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Aitken to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Walter, deceased, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff.

Captain W. W. Chitty to be 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, vice Aitken, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Uganda regiment. Captain Lowis to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Chitty. Captain Sartorius to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Lowis. 2nd Lieutenant Crichton, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Lieutenant Stockly is posted to the Madras Command.

Major Wapshare, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment.

Conductor Calvert, employed in the Intelligence Branch, is granted furlough for one year.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Bombay and Madras Commands, for the ensuing cold season.

TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

THE Resolution reviewing the annual Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 shows that over 24 lakhs was expended on capital account during the year. Taking the quinquennial period, 28,000 miles of wire have been added since 1893, while the number of offices has risen from 2551 to 3332. The increase in the number of telegrams in 1897-98 over those of the preceding year was 12½ per cent. and in value over 20·3 lakhs or 29 per cent. The increase was mainly due to inland State telegrams, due to the military operations on the Frontier. Private inland telegrams rose to over 4,107,000, or an increase of 8·45 per cent.; while the increase in value was 5·75 per cent. The number of such messages during the last ten years has increased by over 94 per cent., while their value has risen by 77 per cent. It is observed that while a progressive increase in the number of inland messages has been maintained during the year there has been a falling off in the rate of increase in their value. This is mainly due to the introduction of the delivery of defered messages by land instead of by post; the change having resulted in a large increase in the proportion of these messages.

As regards the financial result, the net receipts including State traffic (worth nearly 30 lakhs), amounted to 7·19 per cent. on the capital outlay as compared with an average of 4·60 in the preceding four years. This is considered a very satisfactory result. Excluding State traffic the receipts were equivalent to 2·44 per cent. on the capital outlay as compared with 2·37 in 1896 and 2·38 in 1895 which was a record year.

The resolution concludes as follows:—The Government of India desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Melhuish, Deputy-Director General, who retired in 1897; of Mr. Pitman, Chief Superintendent, Punjab Division; and of Mr. Trumінger, Chief Telegraph Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Field Force. The services of other officers of the Department which have been mentioned in the Director-General's Report have also been noted with satisfaction. The Administration report has been carefully prepared and contains a record of the results obtained in an eventful year presenting more than the usual number of difficulties, which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council reflect great credit on the administration of the Director-General, Mr. Reynolds, and on the work of the officers serving under him.

The names of the officers above referred to in the Director-General's report are: Mr. J. Stewart Simla Office Mr. Nagle, Lahore; Mr. Alley Rawalpindi; Mr. Simpson, Kohat, specially efficient services were rendered by Mr. Pike, Mr. Gunter, Lieutenant W. Robertson, R. E. on field service. Mr. Leach, Superintendent, Sind and Baluchistan Division, and Lieutenant Green, R. E., are mentioned for good work done in connection with the Tochi Valley operations. The officers mentioned in relation to the ordinary works of the Department are Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Berrington, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. Foord, Mr. Styan, M. Maclean, Mr. Allen, Mr. Larkins, and Mr. Whitby Smith.

NEW RAILWAYS IN FORMOSA.

DIFFICULTIES.

THE projectors of the Formosan Railway are said to be divided into two sections, one favouring the immediate dissolution of the Company; the other seeking to postpone that result as long as possible. The former section is headed by Messrs. Shibusawa, Okura, and Imamura; the latter, by Messrs. Ono, Matsuki, and Manaka. After five postponements of the date fixed by the charter for the commencement of building operations, it certainly does seem that the Company should step out of the arena. The project was taken up originally at the suggestion of Marquis Ito, after his visit to the island and was warmly promoted by the Government, a guarantee of 6 per cent. being given, as well as important facilities and valuable concessions. But the people of Japan have no money just now which they can afford to invest on such terms. There is nothing for it but to transfer the under taking to official hands. Baron Kodama, the Governor-General, is said to have foreseen that issue for some time, and to have caused plans and estimates to be prepared. The chief of the civil section, Mr. Goto, is to bring the documents to Tokyo soon, and on their receipt a bill will be drafted seeking Parliamentary consent to convert the enterprise into a State project. The capital required is 30 million yen, and it will probably be obtained by the sale of bonds. The Nippon, never averse to putting a bad construction on events, alleges that the reluctance of Messrs. Ono, Matsuki, and their followers to abandon the undertaking is due to the difficulty they foresee in winding up the accounts satisfactorily. The three thousand shareholders have already paid up 375,000 yen, and three hundred of them have furnished an additional sum of 15,000 to expenses of promotion. All that money, says the Nippon, has not remained intact, and the day o settling is anticipated with some trepidation. We find it hard to credit our contemporary's insinuation —*Japan Mail.*

THE RISING IN SZECHUEN.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

WEST CHINA is still in a very dis

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

THE Second General Memorandum on the prospects of the Cotton Crop of the season 1898 reads ;—

The reports received are incomplete, but as far as they go they shew that sowings have been made over a larger area than in last year, but are still below the average; and the condition of the crop is generally good. The second forecast of the early crop of the Deccan districts of Bombay gives an estimate of 1,008,000 acres, being 23 per cent greater than last year, but 8·5 per cent below the average. The information in regard to the late crop is incomplete, but in the Native States of Gujarat, which contain about 70 per cent of the area sown with the late crop, the cultivation is about 20 per cent above the average : elsewhere it is below the average. The condition of the crop is fair in Palanpur, Baroda, and the Karnatak, and elsewhere good. In Sind the crop is in fair condition, but the reports which are incomplete shew a decrease due to insufficient water for irrigation. In Madras, where the returns relate only to Government villages or about two-thirds of the British districts of the Presidency, the area, including the sowing of the later crop, is 16 per cent below last year and 29 per cent less than the average but sowings were still in progress. The condition of the crop is fair. The area sown in Berar is 20 per cent greater than last year, and an average crops is expected. There is an increase of 4 per cent over last year's area in the Central Provinces, and the yield is expected to exceed an average crop, except in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the yield is estimated at from 60 to 90 per cent over an area 20 per cent below the average. The estimate for the Punjab gives an area 13 per cent smaller than last year's, and the season has not been favourable.

The actual acreage according to the reports to hand is estimated as follows.—Bombay acres 4,351,900, Berar acres 2,438,400, Madras acres 530,900, Central Provinces acres 699,250, North-Western Provinces (about) acres 1,050,000, Panjab acres 983,800, Sind acres 94,000. The provincial reports are summarised below :—The reports from Bombay relate to the late-sown crop in Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind, and to the early-sown crop in the Deccan.

The area placed under late cotton is estimated to be 3,284,400 acres, but the report is defective inasmuch as complete information was not obtainable on the date of report (1st October) from some tracts, especially in the Karnatak, where sowings were still in progress. About 70 per cent of this area is in the Native States of Gujarat where the cultivation extends over 2,275,000 acres, which is 20 per cent larger than the average. The British districts of Gujarat do not return a larger area than 550,000 acres being 8 per cent smaller than the average. In Karnatak the area, as far as reported, is 304,000 acres. or 28 per cent below the average, and in the Karnatak States 95,000 acres have at present been placed under cotton. Sowings were retarded by the late arrival of the monsoon. In Gujarat the season has been on the whole favourable, except in parts of Baroda, Kathiawar, and Cutch, where the area was contracted owing to insufficient rain at sowing time, and in the south where excessive rain injured the crop, particularly in Broach. The crop is reported to be in good condition, except in Palanpur, Baroda, and the Karnatak, where it is fair

In Sind the area sown is estimated to be 94·000 acres, but the information is not complete. This area, however, shews a decrease due to deficient irrigation. The crop is said to be in fair condition.

The later information about the early-sown crop in the Deccan has considerably modified the report in the first general memorandum published on the 19th August. The total area is now reported to be 1'008,000acres, which is 23 per cent larger than last year, but 8·5 percent smaller than the average. Khandesh covers about 90 per cent. of the total area ; there the condition of the crops is said to be excellent, and else-where fair to good.

In Madras the area sown in Government villages up to the end of September is now estimated to be 530,900 acres, being nearly 16 and 29 per cent smaller than in 1897 and the average. The contraction is general, except in Kistna, and is due to the failure of the early rains and to the cultivation of cotton being found less remunerative than of food-grains. The crop was said to be in fair condition, but more rain was required at places on the date of report.

In Berar the area sown with cotton to the end of September was returned at 2,438,403 acres, being 409,963 acres, or 20 per cent, larger than in 1897. Last year an unusually large area was placed under jawar, and according to the ordinary rotation of crops this has now been planted with cotton. The rainfall was light but seasonable and sufficient for the growth of the plants. The prospects of the crop are reported to be excellent, except in the Wun district ; and it is expected that an average crop will be obtained for the province.

In the Central Provinces the area placed under cotton is estimated to be 699,250 acres, which is 28,517 acres, or 4 per cent, larger than that of last year. There has been an increase in Wardha, Nagpur, and Nimar. The season at the outset was favourable for sowings, but there was a break in the rains in June, and in July and August the rain which was unevenly distributed was excessive in the Northern districts and the Nurbada valley districts of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. The yield will, it is expected, exceed an average crop, except in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is now reported to be about a million acres, or 20 per cent smaller than the average. The season has been favourable, moderate rain proving beneficial to the crop in the Meerut and Agra divisions and the greater part of Rohilkhand. The crop in Bundelkhand—an important cotton-growing tract—and elsewhere has been damaged by excessive rains which delayed weeding operations. The estimated yield varies from 60 to 90 per cent of an average crop.

In the Punjab the area now estimated to have been sown with cotton is 983,800 acres, which is 13 per cent smaller than last year. The season has on the whole been unfavourable. The rains in September proved beneficial to the crop generally, but prospects have not improved except in Kangra, Amritsar, Gujrat, Gujranwala, and Bannu.

INDIGO.

The first general memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the Season 1898 is as under :—

This general memorandum deals with the condition and prospect of the indigo crop as reported in the first note on the crop in Bengal and Madras, the second forecast for the Punjab, and the final forecast for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Bengal the area placed under indigo is estimated to be 527,500 acres, of which 230,500 acres are in Lower Bengal and 297,000 acres in North Bihar. This area is about 2 per cent smaller than that sown last year and 9·4 per cent less than the average. The season was not quite favourable in Lower Bengal owing to an uneven distribution of rain ; but in North Bihar it was generally favourable, though the recent heavy floods have injured the second cuttings. The cultivation in the twelve important indigo-growing districts, namely, Midnapur, Nadia, Jessore, Murshidabad, Malda, Purnea, and Bhagalpur of Bengal, and Saran, Champaran, Muzaffurpur, Darbhanga, and Monghyr of North Bihar, covers an area of respectively 187,000 acres and 297,000 acres, being about 94 per cent of the total area. the area is, however, believed to be considerably over-estimated for some of the Bengal districts. The estimated yield in Bengal is stated to be 70 per cent, and in North Bihar 98 per cent, of an average crop. Taking the province as a whole, the yield is estimated at 85 per cent.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the area estimated to have been sown with indigo is 235,519 acres, of which 153,048 acres are in the Doab and is 141,380 acres or 37·5 per cent smaller than in 1897 and 33 per cent below the average. The sowings were greatly restricted in consequence of the losses sustained by cultivators owing to low prices prevailing in 1897. The crop started well but a large portion was lost through in sufficient irrigation and damage caused by insects and further serious damage was done by continuous heavy rain, especially in the Benares division. The total yield is estimated at 39,624 factory maunds, being nearly 30 per cent less than that of last year and 26 per cent below the average. The figures of area and yield compare as follows .

	Area	Yield
Average of 5 years	Acres	Factory maunds
ending 1896	351 088	53,252
1897	376 899	56,317
1898	2 5,519	39,624

Messrs. Baines and Co.. write as follows of the crop in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces :—Our final estimates of the indigo crop of the current season amount to a total of 124,000 maunds. The estimate for Lower Bengal is 21,000 maunds, or 1,000 maunds less than the original estimate, owing to unfavourable weather and poor produce towards the end of the manufacturing season. The Bihar total of 74,000 maunds is very disappointing, in view of the excellent prospects which existed for the greater part of the season ; the shortages may be attributed entirely to the damage done by the destructive floods with which the variour districts were visited during the past month. The estimates for Benares and the Doab (6,000 maunds and 23,000 maunds respectively) are, as usual, based upon somewhat insufficient data, and the Government estimates, which have been issued since we made up our estimates, are considerably higher than ours, amounting to 8,433 maunds and 31,191 maunds for Benares and the Doab respectively. From the information received from the various factories and from the native sellers, we are confident that these figures are much too high ; and our opinion is confirmed by the fact that the Government report states that the area under cultivation this year closely approximates to the area sown in 1892, in which year the actual outturns from Benares and the Doab were 9,521 maunds and 20,785 maunds respectively.

In the Punjab the area sown in the seven districts reported on is estimated to be 72,800 acres, or 33 per cent smaller than last year. The decrease is general, the largest being in the districts of Multan and Gurgaon. The prospects of the crop have recently improved and are good except in Multan and Muzaffargarh, while in Gurgaon and Dera Ghazi Khan the crop is doing very well.

In Madras the area sown to the end of August in Government villages was estimated to be 114,900 acres, being 41 per cent smaller than in 1897 and much less than half the average. The contraction is general, except in South Arcot, and is due partly to the failure of early rains, but the low price of the dye has also restricted the cultivation. The crop was in bad condition, but the recent rain is reported to have improved prospects.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

THE second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1898, is as follows :—

The area under cotton in 1896, reached the high figure of 718,180 acres ,the growth of the crop having been stimulated by good prices and the excellence of the yield in 1895. In 1897, the area placed under cotton was 670,733 acres. The contraction was due to the desire of the people to replenish at an early date their food-stocks. This year, the reports indicate an increase in the cotton area by 28,517 acres, or 4 per cent, on last year's figure. The area under crop is then estimated at 699,250 acres.

The season was at the outset generally favourable for the sowing of cotton, but a break occured towards the latter end of June which caused the early sown crops to wither in parts of Wardha add Hoshangabad. The rainfall of July was heavier, but was not evenly distributed over the Porvinces. In the Northern districts of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, the raihfall during July and August was too heavy and continuous for the corp. In these districts the areas sown with cotton are less than in the preceding year.

In the Nimar district, the area sown is reported to be 6 per cent. more than in the preceding year, and would have been larger but for the fact that prices of cotton fell and discouraged extra cultivation in the Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district. In Wardha and Nagpur, the increase is 10 and 13 per cent., respectively.

The reports of all the important districts except Narsinghpur and Chhindwara point to an outturn in excess of the average.

The export of cotton has been brisk during the past year. From the 1st October 1897 to the 24th September 1898, 110,993 bales of 3 1-2 cwts, were consigned out of the Provinces as compared with 81,140 and 77,706 bales exported in the corresponding period of 1896 and 1897.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

The following is the text of the second report on the prospects of the til crop of the Central Porvince for the season 1898 ;—

Area.—This year a decrease in the area under til is estimated in all districts except Nimar and the three Chhattisgarh districts. The total estimated decrease amounts to 75,000 acres, or 10 per cent.

Character of the season.—The heavy and continuous rain of the season greatly impeded the sowings and prevented weeding operations. In the important district of Hoshangabad some of the fields sown with til have been ploughed up in consequence of defective germination and of the injury caused to the seedlings by insects. These fields which have been intended for til will, therefore, be reserved for some other winter sowings. In Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Chanda the crops have suffered slightly from the attacks of insects.

Character of the crop.—From the appended statement it will be seen that only three districts, viz., Nimar, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, return crops above the normal (100 per cent.). In eleven districts the estimates are between 7½ and the normal, and in the remaining four districts the estimates are less than 75 per cent.

It is too early to form an accurate estimate of the outturn of the late-sown crop, which is of importance in the Southern districts. Clear weather has set in, and if no damage is caused by insects, there is reason to suppose that the yield may probably be better than that shown in the district estimates.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th October 1898 :—

Ben Nevis Mitchill minister of Bina, Central Provinces. A cylinder lubricator ; a cyphering cup for slide bars ; a cyphering cup for axle boxes, a cyphering cup for big ends, little ends, and eccentrics.

Harold Boyd, mining engineer, of "Fair View," Wigkinton, Tamworth in the county of Stafford. Improvements in explosives.

The Fibrous Materials Syndicate, limited manufacturers, of 79, Gracechurch street, London. Improvements in treating waste cocoa-nut husk, dust, fibre or refuse.

N. Fath' Ali and company, merchants, of Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Cleaning and dressing aloe fibre plant leaves.

Konrad Trobach, civil engineer, of 28, Berliner strasse, of Pankow, near Berlin, and Kurt Schultze. manager, of 4, Neue Promenade, of Berlin. Improvements in and connected with gas-incande-scence-lamps.

Specefications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Alexander Wood, mechanic, of 80, Main street, Gorbals, William Ruxton, departmental manager, of Arthur and company, limited, of 46, Millbrae road, Langside, and Jervis Coats, junior, secretary to the said company, of 78, Queen street, all of Glasgow. A honey-combing attachment for sewing machines. (Specification filed 8 August 1898.)

Alexander Wood, mechanic, of 80. main street. Gorbals, William Ruxton' departmental manager, of Arthur and company, limited, of 46, Millbrae, road, Langside,and Jevis Coats, junior,secretary to the said company, of 78, Queen street, all of Glasgow. Improvements in sewing machines for doing honey-combing work. (Specification filed 15 August 1898.)

Alfred Ernest Markwick, M.I.M.E., engineer, Karachi, Sind. Improvements in air-valves and their seatings, especially applicable for use in air-compressor cylinder covers. (Specification filed 10 October 1898.)

William Tyree, photographer, of 54, Lambton Quay Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand. An improved acetylene gas generator. (Specification field 11 October 1898.)

Lewis Petter Fore, gentleman, of 72, Bishopsgate street, Within, London. Improvements in the method of manufacturing artificial stone and concrete (Specification filed 10 October 1898.)

Alfred George Wells, engineer, of 29, Cornhill, London. Improvements in furnaces for the treatment of ores. (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

Samuel Van Buskirk, horse trainer, of 27, Yonge Park London. An improved bridle. (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Henry James Stuart Brown. Improvements in and relating to metallic and composite boxes tanks and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto. (From 11 August 1898 to 11 August 1899.)

William Stronach Lockhart. An improved process and apparatus used therein, for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earth and other mineral matters containing them. (From 13 October 1898 to 13 October 1899.)

Isaac Ber Gunzburg. Improvements in railway carriages. (From 13 October 1898 to 13th October 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

Horace Campbell Blaker. An improved interlocking fastener for doors, and other parts of tents, known as the " Bondsmoer fastener and for appliances connected therawith. (Specification filed 9 July 1894.)

Thomas Stephenson Weir and George Walshe. A post or hand reply cover. (Specification filed 9 July 1894.)

Alice Mildred Smith- Improvements in and relating to appliances for heating parts of the body, called " Grenon's great sempiternal heater and instantaneous formenter. (Specification field 13 July 1894.)

THE text of the Italian reply to the Czar's circular on disarmament was published in Rome the other evening. The reply takes the form of a despatch from Admiral Canevaro to General Morra de Lavriano, Italian Ambassador in St. Petersburg. After rendering homage to the Czar's initiative and expressing admiration for Count Muravieff's circular, the despatch states that the Czar's proposal has been made the object of careful study by the Italian Government, and goes on to point out that " alongside of the question of armaments, it is possible to imagine other questions, concerning which points of view might not be sufficiently coincident, and which, under discussion, might emphasise, even in the midst of the projected conference, a conflict of opinions the eventual consequences of which could not but be a cause for anxiety." It is therefore suggested that a proper programme should be drawn up, the formulation of this naturally being left to the Imperial Chancery. The meaning of the Indian Government is sufficiently clear. In plain language it says : The Czar's proposal is magnificent. We are fully in sympathy with its aims, but the project is quite visionary and can scarcely be regarded seriously, for the whole is impossible of realisation.

THE women students of Medicine in St. Petersburg are, in future, to wear a distinctive dress. On resuming the work of the autumn session they were confronted in the classrooms by a notice, apparently of police origin, not merely prescribing the colour and cut of the dress, but stating that the material must be bought at a certain establishment, and the garment made up at a specified place.

INTERVIEW WITH HONG YAU-WEI.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE REFORM PARTY.

THE REAL RULER OF CHINA.

SHORTLY after his arrival in Hongkong a representative of the *China Mail* waited upon Hong Yauwei, the refugee leader of the Chinese Reform Party, and interviewed him upon the situation in China.

Yau-wei said, 'that the Empress-Dowanger is not educated, that she is very conservative, that she has been very reluctant to give the Emperor any real power in managing the affairs of the Empire. In the year 1887 it was decided to set aside Tls. 30,000,000 for the creation of a Navy. After the battleships Tingyuen, Weiyuen, Chihyuen, Chenyuen and Kingyuen had been ordered, and after providing for their payment, the Empress-Dowager appropriated the balance of the money for the repair of the Eho garden. Later on, when it was decided to set aside or raise Tls. 36,000,000 for the construction of railways, she appropriated a large portion of the money. The first intention had been to construct the railway to Moukden, but it was never carried further than Shanhaikwan, the remainder of the money being used for the decoration of the Imperial Garden. Every sensible man knows that railways and a navy are essential for the well-being of a country. But in spite of the advice of one or two advisers the Empress Dowager refused to carry on the schemes and thought only of her personal gratification. She has been steadily opposed to the introduction of Western civilization. She has never seen many outside people —only a few eunuchs in the Palace and a few ministers of State who have access to her.'

Through whom does she conduct the affairs of State ?'

THE SHAM EUNUCH.

' Before the Japanese war Li Hung Chang was the man she had most confidence in. After the war Li Hung Chang was discarded and she seemed to repose most confidence in Prince Kung and Jung Lu. As a rule, however, she retains absolute control in her own hands. There is a sham eunuch in the Palace who has practically more power than any of the Ministers. Luen Yen is the sham eunuch's name. He is a native of Chihli, Nothing could be done without first bribing him. All the Viceroys have got their official positions through bribing this man, who is immensely wealthy. Li Hung Chang is not to be compared with him. Before she handed over the reins of government to the Emperor, a year or two ago, the Empress Dowager used to sea many Ministers, but after that she has only seen eunuchs and officials belonging to the inner department. I have seen her myself. She is of medium height and commanding presence, rather imperious in manner. She has a dark, sallow complexion, long almond eyes, high nose, is fairly intelligent-looking and has expressive eyes.

THE RISE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

In answer to a query ; Who inspired the new policy at Peking ? Hong replied—About two years ago, two officials, Choung Lun and Wong Ming Luen sent a memorial to the Emperor advising him to get the power into his own hands, stating that the Empress-Dowager was only the concubine of his uncle, Emperor Hien Fung ; therefore according to Chinese law she could not be recognised as the proper Empress-Dowager. The result of this memorial was that the two officials were dismissed. They were Vice-Presidents of Boards, one being a Manchu and the other a Soochow man. The Emperor recognises that the Empress-Dowager is not his real mother. Since the Emperor began to display an interest in the affairs of State the Empress-Dowager has been scheming his deposition. She used to play cards with him, and gave him intoxicating drinks in order to prevent him from attending to State affairs. For the greater part of the last two years the Emperor has been practically the figure-head against his own wishes. After the occupation of Kiaochao by the Germans, the Emperor was very furious, and said to the Empress-Dowager, ' Unless I have the power I will not take my seat as Emperor ; I will abdicate." Then it was that the Empress-Dowager gave in to him to a certain extent, telling him that he could do as he liked, but although she said this with her mouth her heart was different.

' How do you know this,' asked the interviewer. Did you hear it yourself.

Hong's reply was, No, I heard it from other officials.

' Who recommended you to the notice of the Emperor.

' I was recommended to the Emperor by Ko Sih Tsang, one of the censors, a native of Hupeh. Then Weng Tung Ho, the Emperor's tutor, who is supposed to be one of the most conservative officials in China, but is not actually so, devoted some attention to me, and Li Tun Feng, President of the Board of Rites, these officials wished to introduce me to the Emperor to give me some responsible office and to put me beside the Emperor as his adviser.'

HONG'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

The Emperor ordered me to hold a conference with the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen. On the 3rd of January last, the conference took place. All the members of the Yamen were present ; I was received with all respect as their guest. The conference lasted about three hours.

I had to say that everything in China must be reformed and follow Western civilisation.'

' How were your suggestions received ?'

They did not say openly. I could see that the majority of them were against reform. The Viceroy Jung Lu made the remark ; "Why should we change the manners and customs ofour ancestors ?" To this I replied :—Our ancestors never had a Tsung-li Yamen. Is not this a change ! The first thihg I suggested was that China should have a properly constituted judical system—that a foreigner should be engaged to work conjointly with myself and some others to revise the laws and the Governmental administrative arrangements, that I hold to be the most important change. This must be the basis on which all other changes and reforms must rest. The construction of railways, the creation of a navy, the revision of the educational system, every other reform will follow ; but unless we can change the laws and administration all other changes will be next to useless. Unfortunately, the Emperor has been pushing on the other reforms before preparing the way for them. That has contributed to bring about the present crisis.

' The following morning, Prince Kung and Weng Tung-ho reported the conference to the Emperor. Prince Kung was against me, although I have heard it said that he admired my abilities, and thought me clever and able. But he said of me, " He is talking nonsense ; he speaks about changing the ways of our ancestors !" Weng Tung-ho gave my proposals his support.

DARING MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR.

' The outcome of the conference was that I was ordered by the Emperor to submit my proposals to him in the form of a memorial. I advised the Emperor to select young, intelligent men, well imbued with Western ideas, to assist in the regeneration of the Empire, irrespective of their position, whether they were lowly born or of nigh degree ; that they should confer with the Emperor every day and discuss the measures for reform first devoting their energies to a revision of the laws and administration. The old officials must be dispensed with. I advised him to appoint twelve new Departments :—

1, Law Department, 2, Treasury, 3, Education (engaging foreign teachers), 4, Legislative Department, 5, Agriculture, 6, Commercial Department, 7, Mechanical Department, 8, Railway Department, 9, Postal, 10, Mining, 11, Army, 12. Navy all the twelve departments to be modelled on Western lines and foreigners to be engaged to advise and assist, Throughout the provinces, in every two prefectures, I suggested the establishment of a sort of Legislative Council, whose chief duty would be to give effect to the instructions of the twelve departments, to police the country, to introduce sanitary measures, to construct roads, to induce the people to cultivate the land under modern methods and to spread commerce.

THE EMPEROR IS HIGHLY PLEASED.

' I was told that the Emperor was highly pleased. He recommended the memorial to the consideration of the Tsung-li Yamen for report. Prince Kung, Jung Lu and Hu Ying Kwei were against it, but the Emperor pressed for a reply, which was never given in detail. All the Ministers would report that the memorial was so sweeping that it practically meant the abolition of the present great Ministers, and therefore they did not like to report upon it themselves.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

' To this memorial the Emperor replied with an Edict. On the 16th of June I was granted an audience with the Emperor. It lasted for two hours.

' I practically repeated what I said in my memorial about the weakness of China being owing to the lack of progress.

' The Emperor said, " Yes, all these Conservative Ministers have ruined me."

' I said to him " China is very weak now, but it is not yet too late to amend." I gave him the example of France after the Franco-Prussian War. In that case the indemnity was much greater than China has paid to Japan. The territory lost was greater because France had lost two provinces and China had only lost one (Formosa). I asked him how it was that France had been able to recuperate so rapidly, whereas China had done practically nothing during the three years since the close of the war.

' The Emperor listened very attentively and asked me to give the reason.

' I replied that the reason was that M. Theirs issued proclimations to the people of France advising the abolition of corrupt methods and asking their co-opperation for the rehabilitation of the country, at once instituting reforms which would enable the country to recover the ground it had lost.

' I asked him to look at the difficulties Japan had to overcome before she could reform on modern lines'

' I said to him " You must cut your coat according to your cloth," and advised him to approach the matter carefully and delibrately. To illustrate what I meant I pointed out that if he wished to built a Palace, he must obtain plans, then buy the bricks to build the Palace according to design. " You may be told that China has reformed during the last few years. In my opinion, nothing has been reformed. China has simply done what I have advised you not to do. How could you expect your present old Ministers to reform ! They have never had any western education. They have never studied anything thoroughly about Western civilisation, and they could not study now if you asked them. They have no energy left. In the administration of your empire, which is far more important, you do not take so much care as in your own personal affairs."

' To this the Emperor replied, " I am very sorry ; I have practically no power to remove any high ministers. The Empress-Dowager wants to reserve this power in her own hands."

' I said, " If your Majesty has no power to remove Ministers, what you can do is to employ young and intelligent officials about you. That would be a step better than nothing."

' The Emperor said, " I know it perfectly well that all the Ministers have paid no proper attention to Western ideas and do not care to study the progress of the world."

' I said to the Emperor, " Perhaps it is their wish to get a knowledge of Western ideas, but they have too much to do under the present system, and they are much too old. Their energy is gone. Even if they are willing they cannot do it. The chief education of China in the study of the classics is useless, and the first thing the Emperor must do is to abolish these examinations and establish a system of education on the lines of Western countries." I asked the Emperor " Can you do away with this kind of Examination ?"

" The Emperor said, I have realised that whatever is learned in Western countries is useful, but what ever is learned in China is practically useless, and I will carry out your recommendations ;" which he did. I advised the Emperor to send his own relations to travel in foreign countries in order to learn from them, and that he might be surrounded by men who had experience of the world. In conclusion, I said, " There are many other things I should like to say, but I can memorialise you from time to time." I advised him strongly to cement his relations with foreign countries.

' The Emperor replied that the foreign countries now a days were not like the insignificant states of former times. They appeared to be highly civilized countries, and it was a pity his own Ministers did not realize that as he did. A good deal of the trouble seem to arise from their failure to recognise this fact.

' In December last I advised his Majesty to form an alliance with Great Britain. Before parting I said to him, " You have given decorations to Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin-huan. That is a Western act. Why do not you put in your Edicts that you intend to introduce Western customs !"

' The Emperor only smiled.

FIRST SIGNS OF DANGER.

' From June until I left Peking I have sent many memorials to the Emperor, but have never had another audience. I was allowed to memorialise him direct. This is the first time in the present dynasty that an individual in my position have been allowed to memorialise the Throne direct.'

In answer to a question, Hong stated, Chang Yinhuan was not associated with him in the proposed reforms. He was pleased with the programme of the reformers, but he did not take any active part in promoting the reforms. All the men arrested are junior officials in the various secretariats in Peking, all suggested in reform.

Asked when the first symptoms of trouble appeared, Hong stated that the signs of opposition were raised when the Emperor issued his Edict dismissing two Presidents and four Vice-Presidents. One of these Presidents is a relative of the Empress-Dowager—Huai Ta-Pu, President of the Board of Rites. On the following day Li Hung Chang and Ching-Shing were removed from the Tsungli Yamen. These dismissed officials went in a body and knelt before the Empress-Dowager and asked for her assistance, saying that if she allowed the Emperor to go on in this way the whole of the old officials would soon be dismissed. Then these officials went to Tientsin and saw Jung Lu, who may be said to be the best friend of the Empress-Dowager. Rumours got about that the Emperor intended to dispose of the Empress-Dowager, and she then determined that Jung Lu should take the first step. That was on or about 14th or 15th Sept. On the 17th September an open Edict was issued by the Emperor, asking why Hong Yau-wei was still in Peking and did not proceed to Shanghai at once to attend to the establishment of the Official Organ. That was a hint to me to go away. An Edict of this sort is generally followed to a Viceroy or a Chief General, and not to man of my rank. The morning I saw this Edict I was highly astonished. On that evening a special private message was sent to me by the Emperor.

THE EMPEROR WANS HONG.

On the morning of the 18th. I received two special messages from the Emperor, one dated 16th September and the other 17th September. The first one read :—

" We know that the Empire is in very troublous times. Unless we adopt Western methods it is impossible to save our Empire ; unless we remove the old-fashioned Conservative Ministers and put in their stead young and intelligent men possessed of a knowledge of Western affairs, it is impossible to carry out the reforms we had intended. But the Empress-Dowager does not agree with me, I have repeatedly advised her Majesty, but she becomes enraged. I am afraid I will not be able to protect my Throne. You are hereby commanded to consult your colleagues and see what assistance you can give to save me. I am very anxious and distressed. I am anxiously waiting for your assistance. Respect this.

The second edict was as follows ;—" I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of the Official Organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have very great sorrow in my heart, which cannot be described with pen and ink. You must proceed at once outside (abroad), and devise means to save me without a moment's delay. I am deeply affected with your loyalty and faithfulness. Please take great care of your health and body. I hope that before long you will be able to assist me again in re-orgnising my Empire, and to put everything upon a proper basis. This is my earnest wish.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 20th, I left the city passing through the gates, leaving all my baggage behind in the care of my brother'

What do you intend to do ?

' The Emperor has instructed me to go abroad and procure assistance for him. My intention is to approach England in the first instance. England is well known to be the most just nation in the world. England has twice saved Turkey, once at the sacrifice of twenty thousand men and a large sum of money, and I think England will come to the assistance of the Emperor of China now. While I was in Shanghai I requested the British Consul to wire to the Foreign Office at home asking for this assistance to His Majesty. Personally, I think it is to

ENGLAND'S INTEREST TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY

to support the Emperor and the party of progress, for by so do doing they will be helping the people of China as well, and the population of China will consider England as their best and truest friend. If England does not take steps now I am afraid that when the Siberian Railway is finished Russian influence will predominate throughout the whole of China. If England succeeds in replacing the Emperor on the Throne I have no hesitation in saying that the Emperor and the Reform leaders will not forget her kindness. When I left Peking the Emperor was still in good health.

THE WORRIES OF A WOMAN.

MR. W. L. ALDEN, in the October number of " Pearson's Magazine," writes :— " Women have their distinctive worries, and the things that worry women to an almost unendurable extent do not, as a rule, worry men at all. The presence of a reasonable amount of dirt in a room does not worry a man. He knows that dirt is simply matter in the wrong place, and he declines to make himself miserable by devoting all his time and energy to the hopeless task of banishing dirt from the universe. But woman lives in constant dread of finding cigar ashes on her carpet, or dust on the window pane, or a cobweb in a corner of the room. " Every man knows that cigar ashes act as a disinfectant, and that the more cigar ashes there may be in a carpet the fewer microbes, and undesirable insects that carpet will harbour. Therefore he knocks his ashes on the floor of his room, and considers that on the whole he is doing a wise thing. Then comes his wife, and assures him that the room is a perfect pig-sty—a statement which shows a gross ignorance of the manners and customs of pigs, who never smoke cigars, either in their sties or elsewhere. She sweeps that carpet with a stiff brush until it is worn nearly threadbare, and at the same time upbraids the innocent man for compelling her to work her fingers to the bone by sweeping up his filthy cigar ashes.

Then, if she sees cobweb in the corner of the room, where it can do no possible harm, she knows no rest until she has brought down that cobweb, together with a picture frame and one of the globes of the chandelier by making wild blows at the cobweb with a broom. Now a cobweb is one of the most beautiful and ingenious of things, and a thoughtful man takes pleasure in watching it and in noting its efficacy as a means of lessening the activity of flies. There is probably not a man in London who would be in the least degree worried were there a cobweb in each corner of every room in his house, but there are few women who would not prefer to lie down and die rather than to live in a house where cobwebs were permitted to exist. In the opinion of women, cobwebs are dirt, and dirt is the worst of all evils to which life is heir."

WHEN Dr. Creighton had been offered the Bishopric of London, a lady chanced to meet his daughter in the streets of Peterborough, and, being upon terms of intimacy which justified the question, asked whether Dr. Creighton had accepted. " Well, I don't know," the young lady replied, " all I can say is that papa is in the study praying for guidance, and mamma is upstairs packing the trunks."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A BATTLEFIELD THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIGHT.

THE "Morning Post" publishes another interesting letter from its special correspondent, Lieutenant Winston Churchill, who was present at the battle of Omdurman.

" On 5th September, three days after the action, I rode with Lord Tullibardine, of the Egyptian Cavalry, to examine the scene. We came at once on to the ground over which the 21st Lancers had charged. Its peculiar formation was the more apparent at a second view. Looking from the spot where we had wheeled into line and begun to gallop, it was scarcely possible to believe that a deep khor or nullah ran right across what appeared to be a smooth, unobstructed plain. An advance of a hundred yards revealed the trap, and displayed a long ditch with rocky sides, steeply sloping about five feet in depth, and perhaps twenty feet wide. In this trench lay about a dozen bodies of Dervishes, half a dozen dead donkeys, and a litter of goatskin water-bottles, Dervish saddles, and broken weapons. The level ground beyond was spotted with corpses. Half a dozen horses, stripped of saddlers and bridles, made a brown jumble in the background. In the centre a red and white lance pennon flying from a stick marked the grave of the fallen lancers. And that was all.

YET THE PLACE MAY BE REMARKABLE.

At any rate, a great many officers of all regiments and arms had been to visit it. We rode on over the ridge of Heliograph Hill until we reached the spot where the Dervish column had come into the artillery fire. All over the ground—on the average three yards apart—were dead men clad in the white and patched smocks of faithful Dervishes. Three days of burning sun had done their work. The bodies were swollen to almost gigantic proportions. Twice as large as living men, they appeared in every sense monstrous. Frightful gashes scarred their limbs, and great stains, once crimson covered their garments. The sight was appalling. The smell redoubled the horror.

" Keeping to windward of the thickest clusters we picked our way, and the story of the fight unfolded itself. Here was where the artillery had opened on the swarming masses. Men had fallen in little groups of five or six to each shell. Nearer to the zareba—about 800 yards—the musketry had begun to tell, and the dead lay evenly scattered about—one every ten yards. Two hundred yards further the full force of the fire—artillery, Maxims, and rifles—had burst on them. In places desperate rushes had been made, and there the bodies lay so thickly as to hide the ground. Occasionally there were

DOUBLE LAYERS OF THIS HIDEOUS COVERING.

Once I saw them lying three deep. In a space not 100 yards square more than 400 corpses lay festering. Can you imagine the postures into which man once created in the image of his Maker had been twisted ? Do not try, for were you to succeed you would ask yourself with me, can I ever forget ? Here was where Macdonald's Brigade, three artillery batteries, and several Maxim guns had repulsed the Khalifa's attack. Great heap of corpses lay round the spot where the black flag had been captured. There was where the brigade had faced about to meet Ali Wad Helu and his 10,000 warriors. There again was where the Baggara cavalry and made their last splendid charge to certain death. They had ridden straight at the solid line of bayonets, and in the teeth of the storm of projectiles. Every man had galloped at full speed, and when he fell he shot many lengths in front of his horse rolling over and over -destroyed, not conquered, by machinery. All this was bad to see, but worse remains behind. After the dead, the wounded. There may have been wounded Dervishes among the heaps slain. There certainly were many scattered about the plain. We approached them cautiously, and pistol in hand examined their condition, Lord Tullibardine had a large water bottle. He dismounted and gave a few drops to each

TILL ALL WAS EXHAUSTED.

You must remember that this was three days after the fight, and that the sun had beaten down mercilessly all the time. It would have been a grateful sight to have seen a large bucket of clear cool water before each shaking feverish figure. That or a nameless man with a revolver and a big bag of cartridges would have seemed merciful. Where there was a shady bush four men had crawled to die. Three had attained their object. The fourth survived. He was shot through both legs, and the bullet—a Martini-Henry—had lodged in the right knee-cap. Tullibardine examined his injury. Presently he pulled out his knife, and after much probing and cutting extracted the bullet with the button hook. Would you be further sickened with the horrors of the field ? There was a man who had crawled a mile in three days, but was yet two miles from the river. He had one foot. The other remained behind. I wonder if he ever reached the water he had struggled so hard to attain. There was a man with both legs shattered. He had dragged himself along in a sitting posture, making, perhaps, 400 yards a day. Another reached the water and died at it. Let us hope he had his drink first. All this was three days after the action. Yet on September 9th, when a week had passed, there were still a few wounded who had neither died nor crawled away, but continued to suffer. How had they lived ! The women and the disarmed population of Omdurman had been busy. Those who were from the country round Omderman had succour from their relations or neibours. But it was bad for the man who had come from afar and had no friends. The woman would perhaps spare him a few drops of water—enough to help him through the day—but if he were a stranger they would do no more. Thus it was that these painful and shocking cases occurred."

HIDING-PLACES FOR VALUABLES.

MANY and strange were the devices of our grandmothers for hoarding away their wealth, and even at the present time, despite the facilities offered by banks and burglar-proof safes, there are many women who well not entrust their savings to the keeping of another person, but who search for queer hiding-places in which to deposit their worldly possessions.

The stocking bank, the favourite hiding-place of a past generation, has now become almost obsolete except with a few old-fashioned people in out-of-the-way villages ; yet there are many methods of storing away money and valuables equally as quaint which are still adopted by ladies. A certain elderly spinster had a set of stationary drawers topped by cupboards specially built into a huge closet in one of the rooms. The lower drawer instead of resting directly on the floor, ran on grooves about two inches above it. This lower drawer she would pull out

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHILE there is no occasion to minimise their importance or depreciate their value, to journalistic enterprise the *Broad Arrow* thinks there are good grounds for desiring that in future campaigns the so-called war correspondents may be kept within reasonable bounds and their position be more accurately defined. These salaried recorders of more or less interesting matter and many unconsidered trifles, may then fully realise the extent of tether allowed them by the general in command, and the certain punishment which will ensue if they contrive to get loose and perhaps endanger an army in their determination to earn editorial approval by prematurely disclosing the secrets of the day.... Every man to his trade, and the war correspondent can hardly be blamed for making the most of his, but he will be well-advised if he bears in mind that, great as may be the temporary glory which accrues to him from the transmission of early news, it is more than counterbalanced by the harm such news may work. He is no judge of that; he is a spectator on sufferance and as the existence of the press in no way depends upon the existence of the war correspondent, he will, if he be wise in time make the best of the facilities afforded him and not arrogate to himself a place in the conduct of every war, or compare himself and his *role* with that of the soldier, the general, and the diplomatist.

The Parliamentary paper recently issued giving the returns of the number of courts-martial held and summary punishments inflicted in the navy during the year 1897 is not so satisfactory as we could wish. The number of courts martial is certainly relatively less than it was ten years ago, when the numbers of men borne on the books are considered; but the serious crime of striking, or attempting to strike, superior officers is, we are sorry to see, on the increase. This is a very grave matter indeed; and its seriousness is not lessened when we remember how much better able educated—and therefore be better able to govern themselves, if education stands for anything—our young men are to-day than they were ten years ago. The first thought that springs into the mind is: "Is the navy getting its fair share of the better class of recruits, and if not, why not?" It must be confessed that with the punishment returns in front of us, the answer would appear to be in the negative.

In view of eventualities, it may be interesting to note the fighting value of some of our ships now in Chinese waters. The battleship Centurion is a six-year vessel of 10,500 tons, capable of 18·5 knots, and carrying a partial belt of 12-inch thickness, the barbettes having 9-inch compound armour, and the main gun shields 6-inch nickel steel. She is armed with seven torpedo tubes, four 10-inch breechloaders, ten 4·7-inch quick-firers, and twenty-seven smaller quick-firers and machine guns. The battleship "Victorious" is of an even later date, she having only been completed in 1896. She displaces 14,900 tons, steams 17·5 knots, and carries a 9 inch Harveyed belt, with 14-inch bulkheads and 14-inch barbettes. She has five torpedo tubes (four submerged), and is armed with four 12-inch wire-wound breechloading guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firers, sixteen 6-pounder quick-firers, and twenty-two smaller and machine guns.

The French cabinet deliberated for nearly four hours the other day, and the result was thus officially announced:—"By the decision of the Council the Minister of Justice will transmit to the Cour de Cassation the application for revision which has been submitted to him. The Minister of Justice informed the Council that he was about to address instructions to the Procureur General for the immediate prosecution of any person making an attack on the Army." The Procureur-General of the court of Cassation will, it is expected, take some days to examine the dossier before delivering it to the president of the criminal division of the tribunal. One of the judges will then be instructed to draw up a report. This will require time, and it is possible that the reporter will propose a further investigation, in which case the court will summon before it all the witnesses of 1894. Altogether the affair may occupy several months.

It is now known that General Zurlinden, on being reappointed Military Governor of Paris, ordered the prosecution of Colonel Picquart without consulting anybody. He informed General Chanoine of his determination, but gave the latter the impression that M. Brisson was acquainted with it, and General Chanoine, being unaware of the previous adverse decision of the Cabinet on the subject, saw no necessity for mentioning it at Tuesday's Cabinet Council. The other ministers were thus quite unaware of what had been done till the night of the 20th ult., and thus complain that they were placed in a false position.

The developments of the Dreyfus case are followed by the Russian press with close attention. The Novoe Vremya says that it would have been a suicidal act for the Brisson Cabinet to have refused revision. The Novosti remarks that the ministers have shown themselves courageous citizens, and adds:—It was time to relieve France of this nightmare and it now only remains for the French people and their friends to quietly await the result of the revision, with the conviction that the new tribunal will carry it through with complete impartiality. This is essential, for any attempt to do otherwise would only be to make the difficulties greater for the Government.

The *Progres Militaire* remarks that the correspondents who were present at the recent French manœuvres so confused fact with fiction and picturesque description in their narratives that it is not easy to disengage any special teaching from what has occurred. Nevertheless one or two points are so evident that it is useful to insist upon them, and particularly upon the important part played by the Crops Artillery, which some have desired to see suppressed. It now appears that the presence or the absence of this branch of the service has determined success or failure. Thus on September 13 the 8th Corps was held in check by the 13th Corps, because it could not bring up its artillery, while that of the latter corps was sweeping with destructive fire the plateau of Pateloup, where the 15th division had been established. Our contemporary does not blame General Caillard, but rather the President of the Republic, who, being in the midst of the troops desired that they should be massed so that they might be passed in review. This testified to his keen interest in the troops, though it spoiled the plans of the generals, and upon this matter the *Progres* makes some sensible remarks. However, the importance of the artillery was demonstrated when General Caillard was able to bring up his guns, for then he was in a position to offer a vigorous resistance to the attempt made by the 13th Corps to capture the ground.

Whilst we are preparing to do honour to Lord Kitchener and his band of heroes who achieved such a brilliant victory over the Khalifa at Omdurman, the French have been active also on the same 'Dark Continent.' The French Minister of the Colonies received a despatch from St. Louis, Senegal, announcing that Lieutenant Woelfel, of the Soudanese Tirailleurs, had won a signal victory. It appeared that information reached the French officer that 'a body of Sofas intended to cross the Cavally river, sixty kilometres to the South of Nizo. He therefore proceeded to that point on the 9th ult. The French force was received with a heavy rifle fire, and an engagement ensued which ended in the complete defeat of the Sofas, 2,000 of whom surrendered their arms. The others dispersed, but were pursued and overtaken, small bands surrendering successively with arms and baggage. But according to a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the published accounts greatly exaggerate the actual facts.

The Berling correspondent of the Times says there is not the least belief there in Colonel Picquart's guilt. The National Zeitung says it has never been questioned in Germany that the former German military attache in Paris had relations with Esterhazy. The German Press generally expresses the opinion that affairs are drifting towards a serious crisis in France.

The manœuvres took place when the weather was excessively hot, but the spirit, endurance, and cheerfulness manifested were beyond all praise. The *Echo de l' Armee* says that Dumanet, the French Tommy Atkins will long treasure the recollection of how the Duke of Connaught bore for a time upon his shoulders the heavy pack, the as de carreau of the simple soldier.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the monument of Alexander II. at Moscow the Russian Emperor made several appointments. General Milutin, formerly Minister of War, was promoted to the rank of field marshal in recognition of his eminent services to the country during the reign of the Emperor Alexander II. General Daulow, a member of the Council of War, who holds an important post at Moscow, while retaining his functions was appointed aid-de-camp to the Emperor. Lieut.-General Soukhotine, lately commanding the 3rd Cavalry Division, who has served for many years upon the staff, and has long been a professor at the Staff Academy, has succeeded general Leer as commandant of the Nicholas Academy. General Bobrikov, member of the Council of War, chief of the staff of the troops of the guard in St. Petersburg district, has been appointed an aide-decamp to the Emperor, Governor-General of Finland, and commandant of the troops in the Finland district. He is succeeded by General Vasmund in the functions he vacates.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason it should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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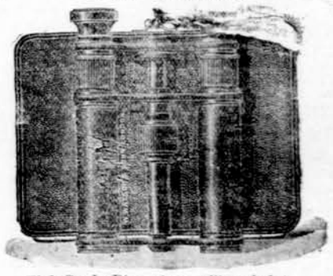

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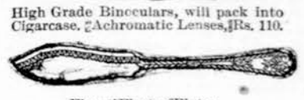

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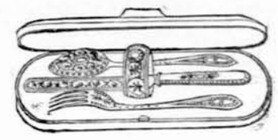

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